

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : SUB A - Section 45



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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KARPIS CASE DATE SET

Garretttsville Robber Expected to Go to Grand Jury Sept. 9.

The facts of the Garretttsville (O.) postal robbery, which was staged by Alvin Karpis and his gang, netting about \$65,000 in loot, will probably be presented to the federal grand jury when it meets Sept. 9. United States Attorney Emerich B. Freed said yesterday.

Karpis was captured in New Orleans, partly through the shrewd detective work of United States Postal Inspector Sylvester J. Hetterick, and was taken to St. Paul, where he

pleaded guilty to a kidnaping charge and was sentenced to life.

It was said that Hetterick had closed in on other participants and had his case ready for the grand jury. This is among the 100 cases which await grand jury action, Freed said.

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CLEVELAND PRESS 9/1/36

NESS SHIFTS 21 IN POLICE PURGE ENTIRE PRECINCT IS CLEANED OUT

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dewey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Forworth
Mr. Glevin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
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Miss Gandy

SWR

Safety Director Charges Long-Existent Collusion in 15th Following Secret Personal Investigation

REPLACED BY A PICKED SQUAD

Asserts Citizens in Nottingham-Collinwood District Had Lost Confidence in Law Enforcement Agents

By CLAYTON FRITCHY

Charging police collusion in the 15th Precinct (Nottingham road-E. 185th street) over a number of years, Safety Director Eliot Ness today ordered the greatest "purge" in the history of the department.

The cleanup was the direct outgrowth of a personal undercover investigation in the Nottingham-Collinwood area by Director Ness, who was the spearhead of the "G" man drive in Chicago which smashed Al Capone.

Effective immediately, 21 officers and men, comprising the entire personnel of the precinct, were transferred and their places filled by an entire new squad of picked men.

The wholesale shakeup, announced by Chief George J. Matowitz, affected Capt. Fenton E. Barrett, three lieutenants, four sergeants and 18 patrolmen.

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All the new men—from Capt. Chester Burnett, the new commanding officer of the precinct, to the new patrolmen in the group—were personally approved by Director Ness after a conference with Chief Matowitz.

The director said he was forced to "positive" action when his secret inquiry revealed that the good citizens of the Nottingham-Collinwood section had "lost all confidence and respect for police generally."

The director added that he had uncovered a similar situation in the 14th Precinct (E. 138th street-Ida-rose avenue), but that for the time being he was confining his attention to the adjoining 15th Precinct.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Ness has been making secret excursions into those districts. His activity started shortly after he relieved Capt. Michael J. Harwood from his duties as commander of the 14th. Capt. Harwood was set down after the director personally raided a bookie joint on Ivanhoe road reputedly operated by Edward Harwood, son of the captain.

"Ness Minute Men"

Chief Matowitz announced that Capt. Burnett, who has been on sick leave, will be transferred from the 16th Precinct (E. 131st-Lambert road) to take over command of the incoming squad, members of which already have been dubbed the "Ness Minute Men." Capt. Barrett will be commander of the 14th.

Asked for further comment on the wholesale transfer, Chief Matowitz referred questioners to Director Ness, who said:

"My investigation shows that there has been police collusion in the Fifteenth Precinct over a number of years, and that condition has resulted in residents losing all confidence and respect for police generally."

"A community must have confidence in its law enforcement officers, and it became obvious to me that only positive action could restore that trust among the good citizens of that district."

"My order should not be construed as a reflection on the men transferred today. I have not gone into their individual integrity. I have faith in most of them, but as matters stand now they are working in a shadow of suspicion that is detrimental to both themselves and to the community in question."

"Therefore, I am wiping the slate clean and starting the 15th off again from scratch. That is the best way I know to correct the situation and to give every man a chance to work most effectively."

Brings Other Transfers

Transfer of Capt. Burnett from the 16th (Capt. Louis J. Cadek's old precinct) to the 15th, brought numerous other shifts in its wake.

Capt. Joseph Blizil was given command of both the 7th (Jones-madison-broadway) and 16th precincts. Capt.

Thomas Duffy was transferred to the 8th (W. 29th street-Detroit) from the 3rd (E. 35th street-Longwood court) and the latter district was taken over by Ernest Clement, who was promoted from Lieutenant to captain today.

The incoming squad of picked men who will work under Capt. Burnett, who recently was promoted by Mr. Ness, in the 15th is composed of:

LIEUT. JOSEPH KENNEDY, a member of the bar and regarded as one of the keenest members of the department.

LIEUT. WALTER KEARY, who is noted for his courage and who, like Kennedy, recently was promoted to his present rank by Mr. Ness.

LIEUT. WILLIAM ZITZMAN, a veteran and one of the most experienced officers of his rank.

SERGT. ERNEST MOLNAR, transferred from the Sixth Precinct (E. 55th street-Broadway).

SERGT. PATRICK M'NEELY, transferred from the Fourth (E. 55th street-Perkins avenue).

SERGT. JAMES McCARTHUR, transferred from the Fourteenth.

SERGT. JOHN ZITZMAN, transferred from the Eleventh (E. 105th street-Euclid avenue).

Patrolmen: Fred Blauman, Steve Hovan, Henry Schroeder, Frank J. Miliota, Ralph Taylor, Thomas Sullivan, Richard Scherry, William Schuller, John Longer, Sam Parker, Herbert Grimshaw, Anton Plute, Herbert Riedel and Frank Moran.

On the Outgoing List

In addition to Capt. Barrett, the list of transferred men is composed of: Lieut. John Nebe, sent to the Tenth Precinct (W. 53d street-Lo-rain avenue); Lieut. Francis Tebbs, sent to the Eleventh; Lieut. Henry Boland, transferred to the Sixth.

The outgoing sergeants are: Edward Sadler to the 11th, Ray Nelson to the 14th, Frank McDonough to the fourth and Ralph Mace to the sixth.

Patrolmen shifted are: Albert Meister, James Fousek, Paul Miller, Roscoe Speas, John Frawley, August Krueger, Edward Davis, William Kleinhenz, Fred Keyerleber, Grover Pawley, Frank Busser, George Delfs, Charles Mandrake and Edwin Douglas.

Asked if today's action meant that his investigation had been concluded, Director Ness said:

"Definitely not."

"I am as anxious as any one to arrive at some definite conclusion, but in fairness to my department I cannot let myself be rushed into making charges against any officers that cannot be substantiated."

"I have said before that I cannot comment on the progress of our inquiry. When, and if, the time comes for laying any criminal charges against members of the Police Department, the evidence will be transmitted to the proper authority—the county prosecutor."

To Restore Prestige

The director said he wanted especially to emphasize that his action today was not directed specifically at the officers and men transferred.

He pointed out that both the 14th and 15th precincts have had numberous commanders in recent years and that there have been constant changes among the subordinate officers and patrolmen assigned to those districts.

Capt. Harwood was in charge of both precincts for a time in 1928 and in 1934 had command of the 15th station house. In 1935 he was transferred back to the 14th. He was in command of the 14th when relieved from duty on May 17, 1936.

Both Director Ness and Chief Matowitz agreed that their main object in the shakeup was to restore the necessary prestige to police in the 15th. The director said that placing responsibility for the "breakdown" could wait until conclusion of his investigation.

Clement Promoted to Rank of Captain

Lieut. Ernest Clement today was promoted to the rank of captain and assigned to command of the E. 35th street-Longwood precinct.

Regarded as one of the most intelligent men in the department, the new captain has for a number of years been superintendent of the police radio system.

Lieut. Clement Another promotion announced today was that of John F. Zieliński, who was made a detective and assigned to Chief Matowitz's office.

Also on the list of changes was the transfer of Edward Maurer from traffic to Troop A.



Rookie Patrolmen on Picked Squad Selected by Ness for 15th Precinct



William Schuller



Ralph Taylor



Richard Scherry



Thomas Sullivan



Frank J. Miletta

Included in the picked squad of men sent into the 15th Precinct today by Safety Director Ness, were five young rookies who recently have done outstanding work on

special assignments from the director's office. All of the men pictured above were particularly commended recently when they paved the way for the sensational raid made

on a large West Side gambling joint, reputedly operated by Tom McGinty. It was this raid which resulted in Capt. Thomas Lenahan resigning and in Deputy Inspector Timothy Costello being temporarily relieved of duty.

ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS

SEP 2 1936

BAD POLICING

I KNOW Tom Brown had connections with the underworld and didn't go out there to 204 (Vernon ave.) *** "If I had had (connections with the underworld) I wouldn't have had the kidnapings *** They knew I wouldn't play ball. Brown's connections were useful to me as well as to himself in keeping the city clean."

This is more significant testimony in the appeal of Thomas A. Brown, former police chief and detective, from his dismissal for alleged "tipping off" of Hamm and Bremer kidnapers and other improper acts. This time it is Thomas E. Dahill, another former chief and then Det. Brown's superior, on the stand.

Obviously this evidence is damning, not only to the appellant but to Mr. Dahill and the system. If he knew his subordinate had such underworld connections, Chief Dahill did not let that knowledge undermine his confidence in Det. Brown at the time. In fact he found such connections "useful," though now he condemns them and insinuates that they were not without profit to Brown.

Just what is meant by his statement that if he had had such connections, there would have been no kidnapings needs elaboration. Does he mean that a chief of police could have dissuaded the kidnapers from kidnaping? Perhaps Mr. Dahill had in mind the reputed O'Connor system of policing which made St. Paul a hangout for crooks, provided they did their preying elsewhere.

But that system broke down of late years because no matter how "useful" Chief Dahill found Det. Brown's "underworld connections" at the time, they did not prevent three major kidnapings, the sheltering of Dillinger and other gangsters and the branding of St. Paul as a "poison spot" of crime.

Such underworld connections were of value and, perhaps, profitable to certain policemen but mighty expensive to the citizens of St. Paul.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Dawsey	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Forworth	✓
Mr. Glevin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Schilder	✓
Mr. Hamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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7-576-A

GIVES PRODUCE RACKET NAMES TO CULLITAN

Ness Submits 80-Page Report
Listing Specific Instances
of Shakedowns

ASKS JURY ACTION

Evidence Gathered in Police
Investigation Covers Year
and a Half

By IRA WELBORN

Safety Director Eliot Ness today turned over to Prosecutor Frank T. Cullitan, with the request that it go to the Grand Jury, an 80-page report charging extortion, coercion and threats at the Northern Ohio Food Terminal.

The report charged the handling of produce at the terminal has become a "shakedown racket," perpetuated by a "gang of racketeers, operating under the guise of a labor union."

With the report went 70 instances of alleged shakedown, with names of victims, addresses, dates and synopses of the alleged extortions.

There are was included names of nearly 100 witnesses, with a synopsis of what each will testify before the Grand Jury, 31 affidavits and documents supporting the charges, and the names of 20 men alleged to have had part in the shakedown of produce growers, merchants and truckmen.

Union Chiefs Accused

Named as leaders of the reputed "gang" and mentioned in practically all of the affidavits and case histories were Charles Cimino, business agent, and William Sauerheimer, president, of the Commission House Drivers' and Employers' Local No. 400.

It is this labor union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, that Director Ness and his investigators accuse of being a "racket in the guise of a labor union."

With the presentation of the report to Prosecutor Cullitan and the definite request for Grand Jury action, it developed that several months ago Prosecutor Cullitan called in a large number of the persons complained of, and "had an understanding with them that they would behave."

In conference with investigators for Director Ness, the prosecutor's office had the attitude in recent months that "they are behaving now, and those things you complain of happened several months ago." No action resulted from the previous complaints made to the prosecutor.

Gets More Evidence

Director Ness, after once having built up an exhaustive report, sent investigators into the field again, with a view to obtaining more recent evidence. As presented to the prosecutor today, the report covers 70 cases, extending from Jan. 15, 1935 to June 28, 1936.

Although it does not treat of that angle in detail, Director Ness' report charges that by coercion, "dealers were kept in an association to which they were forced to pay heavy dues without benefit, in fear of having a strike called . . . without legal cause."

The reference was to the produce merchants' organization which levied assessments against the dealers on the basis of goods handled, and which was dissolved when court action called for an accounting. It was soon after dissolution of this organization, which had been charged with working in co-operation with Mr. Cimino and Mr. Sauerheimer, that Prosecutor Cullitan dropped his investigation upon the promise of those interviewed by him "to behave themselves."

Report Cites Law

Also accompanying the report of the safety director was a brief of the law on the general subject of blackmail and extortions, with par-

ticular reference to such cases as were contained in the report. This digest was prepared by Charles White, assistant director of law for the city. The major part of the report itself was based upon investigations in several states made by John F. Sawkem, formerly inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

In the preface to the detailed report, Director Ness writes to Prosecutor Cullitan:

"This report relates to an investigation . . . of the facts and circumstances surrounding the activities of a gang engaged in the 'shakedown' racket at the Northern Ohio Food Terminal, 4000 Orange avenue, Cleveland, O.

"This gang extorted money by threats and force from farmers, truckers and others who attempted to unload their trucks at the Northern Ohio Food Terminal.

"This investigation is important in that the activity of this gang of racketeers, operating under the guise of a labor union, has preyed upon the farmers to the extent that the market activities of the city of Cleveland have been materially hampered, food prices have consequently been raised and buyers and sellers have been forced to competitive markets.

Obtained A. F. L. Charter

"The above named individuals (referring to a list of 20 named as racketeers, headed by Cimino and Sauerheimer) formed themselves into a gang and obtained an American Federation of Labor charter under the name of 'Commission House Drivers' and Employees' Local No. 400."

"Produce dealers are in a particularly vincible position as it is imperative that they sell or ship the produce immediately, before deterioration and spoilage result. It is therefore necessary that daily operations be uninterrupted in order to avoid consequent great loss. The individuals in power in Local No. 400 took advantage of this fact in the practice of their racket, and if the extortion demands were not paid or if some merchant at the market dared to do business with someone who did not yield to extortion demands, a strike was called, his handlers forced to quit work, with resultant rotting of all goods . . .

"In some cases they (farmers or truckers) would be beaten by members of the gang, headed by Charles Cimino and William Sauerheimer. In other cases, a large number of this gang would surround the farmer and his truck and threaten him that he could expect physical violence if he did not accede to their demands.

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"Threats and acts of physical violence, however, were the most powerful persuaders. Most of the farmers acceded to the demands of this gang, but once having done so, would in the future bring their produce to other markets outside of Cleveland."

Other Inquiries Dropped

The investigation by Director Ness, which has extended over a period of several months, began after inquiries by other bodies failed to produce any material results.

The state Department of Agriculture investigated for several months—and did nothing. Its investigator was discharged without even being asked for a report on his investigations.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, made an investigation over a period of months—no action, so far as is known, has been taken.

Prosecutor Cullinan interviewed a large number of merchants—including one who had been beaten almost to death—and a number of those mentioned as being connected with money demands at the terminal. The prosecutor extracted a promise from those accused that they would behave, and dropped the investigation because the only cases of overt acts reported to him had occurred several months before.

Mr. Ness, upsetting at the outset the policy of market-paid policemen under special commissions doing policing there, placed a squad of city policemen at the food terminal, and then began his investigation on the outside among truckers and farmers who had experienced unpleasantness at the market.

ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS

SEP 3 1936

Dahill, Who Spurns Police Chief's Job, Takes Test

Thomas E. Dahill, former police chief who earlier this week swore under oath that he "wouldn't take the police chief's job again if the salary were \$10,000 a year—for 20 years," today was the first of 12 candidates to take an oral examination for the post.

Each candidate is being allowed 30 minutes by the examining board, composed of George Lawson, Ray E. Cummins and John P. Feuling. The examination is in progress in the grand jury room of the courthouse. Candidates for the post are Mr. Dahill, now a liquor cafe operator;

Thomas A. Brown, ousted detective; Chief Clinton A. Hackert; Dewey Schaible, assistant chief; Charles Tierney, detective inspector; Lieut. John Tierney, fingerprint expert; Annard Christopherson, sergeant; Ethan Allen, state crime bureau operative; Herman Gale, private detective; John Clarkin, a citizen; William McMillan, assistant detective inspector, and Frank Schmidt, sergeant.

The board expects to certify the three ranking candidates to the public safety commissioner, from which list he must make a choice by Sept. 18.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

SEP 3 1936

CANDIDATES GRILLED FOR POLICE CHIEF JOB

Oral Examination of 12 Starts
in Grand Jury Room
of City Hall.

Oral examination of the twelve candidates for chief of police of St. Paul was started this morning by the St. Paul Police board in the grand jury room at the City Hall.

The examination is being conducted by the board members with the aid of John B. Probst, chief examiner of the St. Paul Civil Service bureau. Thomas Dahill, former chief of police, who recently resigned from the department, was the first candidate to be examined.

George W. Lawson, chairman of the police board, said that he expected to certify the names of the three highest rating candidates to Gus H. Barfuss, commissioner of public safety, by September 15. Other members of the board are John P. Feuling and Ray Cummins.

Mr. Lawson said the rating of the candidates on the written examination probably would be completed within the next week. He said that as quickly as the rating on the oral examination now being given is finished, the board will rate all of the candidates on education, training and experience.

The 12 candidates are Mr. Dahill, Thomas Brown, Dewey Schaible, Clinton Hackert, Charles Tierney, John Tierney, Ethan Allen, Annard Christopherson, Herman Gale, John Clarkin, William McMeekin and Frank Schmidt. They will complete the oral examination today.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. J.
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schiller
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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7-576-A

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

SEP 2 1936

KIDNAPERS GOT SECRET PLANS, MAGEE IMPLIES

Tom Brown at Conference on
Banker's Abduction, Con-
tractor Testifies.

NOTE TO GANG NOT SENT
BUT 'ANSWER' RECEIVED

An attempt to show a betrayal of confidence in the investigation of the \$200,000 Edward G. Bremer kidnaping marked today's session at the Thomas A. Brown ouster hearing.

Walter Magee, go-between in the payment of the ransom, testified that the kidnapers learned that assurances were demanded that Bremer was alive, before the money was paid. The implication was that the kidnapers learned of the confidential activities and concerns of the family and police from some one who attended the numerous conferences and not from any formal exchange of notes.

A former police chief and member of the kidnap detail, Brown is defending dismissal charges that he tipped off Barker-Karpis gangsters on police activities in the abductions of Bremer and William Hamm.

Under questioning by John L. Connelly, city corporation counsel, Magee told of conferences with Thomas Dahill, then chief of police, Charles Tierney, then assistant inspector of detectives, Brown and Warner Hanni, then chief G-man, after instructions were first received for payment of the ransom.

He said that after blood was discovered on the seat cushions and floor of Bremer's abandoned automobile, following the kidnaping, "the officers suggested that I write a note to try to find out if Bremer was alive. All the officers were there when I copied the note in my own handwriting. The note never was delivered."

Magee identified the note, placed Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 1.

(Continued From Page 1.)

In evidence which asked in substance that the kidnapers return a letter in Bremer's handwriting to prove that he was alive. It asserted "We are willing to pay \$200,000 for Bremer alive, but not for his body."

Magee then identified notes received from the kidnapers in a milk bottle by the late Dr. H. T. Nippert, 706 Lincoln avenue. These notes included one from Bremer in his own handwriting stating he was "O.K."

Q. (By Connelly)—You were pledged to secrecy on these Nippert notes?

A. Not a living soul was to know a thing about them, outside of the four of us. (He previously had identified the four as Dr. Nippert, Adolph Bremer, Edward's father, Magee and Dahill.)

When Magee was called to the stand he was asked by Connolly concerning events that began with a telephone call from one of the kidnapers notifying him that Bremer had been abducted.

Magee was questioned by Connolly:

Q. Do you recall where you were on that morning?

A. In my office.

Q. When did you first learn Bremer was kidnaped?

A. Shortly before 9 o'clock. I received a telephone call saying they had "snatched" Ed Bremer and that they were holding him for \$200,000 and that if I went to the rear of my office, under the steps I would find instructions. Then they used vile language, mixing in the police. I tried to hold them on the phone. I instructed E. C. Penchuck of my office to get to another telephone to see where the call was coming from. I tried to

over

SECRETS BETRAYED, HINT IN BROWN CASE

Brown at Conference on
Bremer Abduction, Magee
Testifies.

stall them. He called Mr. Scodfeld of the telephone company and he said they could not get the number where the call was coming from. In the meantime I went to get the note. I immediately called Tom Dahill and told him what had taken place. He told me to wait at the office, that there would be a man out.

"Later I met Officer Brown at the Ryan hotel lobby at the request of Tom Dahill. Meanwhile I called Clarence Newcomb at the brewery and I asked if Adolph Bremer and Otto Bremer were there. I told him to tell them to come to the Ryan hotel but not to tell them what had happened. Brown and I got a small room on the fifth floor and we had another room on the parlor floor. Tierney, Werner Hanni of the Department of Justice and Chief Dahill were there. Otto Bremer, Newcomb and Adolph Bremer then came in.

Magee then described how he and Adolph Bremer, accompanied by a detective, went to the Highland Park district and found Bremer's car from which he was transferred by the kidnapers to another machine on Edgcumbe road.

"When we found the car, the cushions and the back, the floor-board and dashboard were literally covered with blood," Magee testified. "I was looking around to see how to start the car. Mr. Bremer said maybe he could start it. He had the door open. I said 'no, you are so heavy, maybe we can get some fingerprints off of it.' I was making some excuses so he could not see the blood."

Leak In Bremer Case Charged

Allegation In Hearing Of Tom Brown

Kidnappers Said To Have Been Told Of Family Anxiety Although It Sent Them No Note

The city attempted to show today in the Thomas A. Brown ouster hearing that information on police and family moves leaked back to kidnapers of Edward G. Bremer.

Attempting to make the removal of the detective stick, the city introduced testimony tending to show that word that the family was concerned over the welfare of the victim was communicated to the abductors although a note to the snatchers, demanding proof he still lived, never was sent.

Magee Testifies.

On the stand was Walter W. Magee, contractor and contact man. He testified that the family, because of the bloodstains found in the abandoned Bremer car, was deeply concerned over his fate and that a note demanding proof that he was unharmed was drafted. He testified that Mr. Brown and Inspector of Detectives Charles J. Tierney were present when the note was drafted.

Later a ransom note was introduced, reading "No more assurance that he is alive until we get assurance we get the dough."

Previously, Mr. Bremer had testified that the abductors had forced him to write notes to the family and contact men in his own handwriting, thus implying that the abductors were attempting to prove to recipients of the notes that Mr. Bremer was well and that negotiators were dealing with the right parties.

Note Never Sent.

Mr. Magee said that after he got the note informing him that the Commercial State bank president had been snatched he called Thomas E. Dahill, then chief of police, who asked that Mr. Magee meet an officer at Hotel Ryan. Mr. Magee said Mr. Brown was the officer. They took a room, he said, and notified Adolf and Otto Bremer and others, including Mrs. Bremer.

He said that later that night, with Mr. Brown and Inspector Charles J. Tierney present, the proof-of-life note was drafted. He said, however, it never was sent.

Questioned by City Attorney John L. Connolly:

Q. Did anyone outside the group know about this note?

A. No.

Q. Was Adolf Bremer there at the time?

A. No, he had left.

The note, Mr. Magee said, stated that because of the amount of blood found in Mr. Bremer's abandoned car it was feared that he was either dead or seriously injured. A letter from the kidnap victim himself was demanded as proof.

Bremer Resumes Stand.

Start of the hearing was delayed slightly today because L. H. Anderson, attorney for Mr. Brown, was in district court. Mr. Bremer resumed the stand this morning when the hearing opened, and, under questioning by Mr. Connolly said that shortly after the abduction of William Hamm, Jr., Inspector Tierney and Mr. Brown went to his office at the bank and warned him to look out for kidnapers. He said they offered him protection if he felt he needed it.

Several ransom notes, including one hurled in a bottle through the window of the late Dr. H. T. Nippert were identified by Mr. Magee and read.

Mr. Magee's testimony was:

Q. Did you talk to anyone about the Nippert notes?

A. With Harold Nathan (federal investigator). We talked about the information getting out.

Q. After you talked to Dr. Nippert (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

Over

(Continued From Page 1.)

bert and Adolph Bremer about the notes did you tell anyone else about them?

A. Mr. Dahill. The notes were to be held in strictest confidence.

One of the charges in the dismissal letter against Mr. Brown charges that he released information on the ransom note hurled in the bottle through Dr. Nippert's window.

Clashes With Session.

A storm broke in the hearing late Tuesday when Thomas E. Dahill, resigned detective and chief of police at the time of the Bremer kidnaping, was being cross-examined by Mr. Anderson. Frequently marked by clashes between witness and counsel, the session developed this testimony:

Mr. Dahill said that he knew Mr. Brown had "underworld connections" but he considered them of value in police work.

He believed Mr. Brown had used these "underworld connections" in checking up on a complaint that suspicious characters were seen at 204 Vernon ave., and when Brown reported there was no connection with the kidnaping of William Hamm, Jr., he believed him. Later it was learned by police that this house was a hangout at the time for members of the kidnap gang.

Thomas G. O'Connell, deputy public safety commissioner at that time, June, 1933, had also received a tip as to 204 Vernon ave., and after driving past the place had reported nothing appeared to be wrong.

Doesn't Want Police Job.

While he is a candidate for chief of police at the current examinations, Mr. Dahill said he does not want the job, wouldn't accept it if it was offered at "\$10,000 a year for 20 years," but merely entered the examinations to show he is "not afraid."

Mr. Dahill denied any personal animosity toward Brown, admitted he rated him as an officer with a lot of ability, but said he had lost confidence in him. During his cross-examination, however, frequent references to Brown and to H. E. Warren, former commissioner of public

safety, brought indications in Dahill's answers that he is not on friendly terms with either man.

Charged with having given information to aid the kidnapers, Mr. Brown, through his attorney, also sought to bring out in cross-examination that much of the information about telephone tapping and arrangements for paying the ransom was known by a large group of persons, even before the newspapers first published accounts of the Hamm kidnaping.

The heated cross-examination of Mr. Dahill in part, was as follows:

Q. Did you tell Robert Thompson (newspaper reporter) on June 20, 1933, the reason you did not send anyone to 204 Vernon ave. was because Tom O'Connell (then deputy public safety commissioner) had

driven past the house and found the

occupants gone?

Had Connections.

A. If I did, I did it to cover Tom Brown. I knew Tom had not gone out there. He had underworld connections and I figured he called up and found out.

Q. Did you have underworld connections?

A. No. If I had, I wouldn't have had any kidnaping.

Q. Did anybody offer you—

A. It's useless to offer me anything.

Q. How long did Brown have those connections?

A. I always knew he had them.

Q. You knew Jack Pelffer?

A. Yes, for 20 years.

Q. Intimately.

A. No.

Q. And you knew Sawyer (Harry Sawyer, convicted Edward Bremer kidnap).

A. Yes. But I didn't live with him.

Q. Were Sawyer and Pelffer members of the underworld?

A. Yes. I knew 'em—but I didn't talk their language. You know what I mean.

Chided By Counsel.

Here Mr. Anderson declared: "I know you have lost your temper."

Mr. Connolly then shouted: "If you'd quit badgering the witness—"

Mr. Dahill snapped back: "Go ahead and badger me. It's time I lost my temper—some of the things that have gone on around here."

Objected To G-Men.

Mr. Dahill also testified that the suspended detective objected to federal men entering the investigation of the William Hamm, Jr., kidnaping.

Counsel for Mr. Brown succeeded in scoring another point when Mr. Dahill was forced to admit that Mr. Brown had worked on other kidnaping cases which were solved.

Questioned by City Attorney Connolly, Mr. Dahill said, "On several

Over

occasions Brown advised against giving any information to federal officers. He said they'd never give us anything, and that when the case was solved they would get all the glory."

Q. And that was on June 17, 1933, add after?

A. Yes.

Dahill Cross-Examined.

Mr. Dahill also testified under cross-examination that at the time Mr. Hamm was kidnaped, on June 15, 1933, Mr. Brown and now Inspector of Detectives Charles J. Tierney were in Duluth and Two Harbors looking for the late Verne Sankey, then wanted in the Haskell Bohn kidnaping.

Q. Did they go under your direction?

A. With my permission at least.

Q. Who was Verne Sankey?

A. The kidnapaper of Haskell Bohn.

Asked About Gunner.

Counsel for Mr. Brown also went into the question of secreting a machine-gunner in the pay-off truck. Mr. Anderson asked Mr. Dahill "And they (Brown and Tierney) told you they were satisfied a machine could not be concealed in the truck in which the ransom was to be delivered??

A. Tierney was not satisfied. He still thought it would be possible to build something on the truck he could hide in it.

The city contends that kidnapers were tipped off on this move and that also they were informed of William W. Dunn's (brewery sale manager) remark that he couldn't drive a truck. - The instruction were later changed, telling him to use a coupe.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS
SEP 2 1936

BROWN OPPOSED CALLING G-MEN, DAHILL STATES

No Kidnapping if His Underworld Connections Had Been Mine, Former Chief Says.

CANDIDATE FOR POLICE POST WOULD SPURN JOB

Thomas E. Dahill, St. Paul police chief during the William Hamm and Edward G. Bremer, kidnappings, testified Tuesday afternoon that the abductions would not have occurred if he had had Thomas A. Brown's "underworld connections".

Dahill's testimony was given at the ouster hearing in which Brown, himself a former chief and detective, is combating charges that he informed Barker-Karpis gangsters of police activities for a share of the ransom in the two kidnaps.

A candidate for St. Paul's newly-created six-year term as police chief, Dahill also testified:

"I would not take the job for \$10,000 a year for twenty years if it were given to me."

Brown repeatedly objected to calling in Federal operatives in the Hamm case, Dahill said.

BREMER UNDER STRAIN.

Dahill's testimony was marked with sharp verbal exchanges with L. L. Anderson, Brown's attorney. The afternoon session included Bremer's retelling, under emotional stress, the story of his abduction.

Dahill's new witness-stand disclosures followed his previous assertions that Brown vigorously opposed setting a trap for the kidnappers when the ransom money was delivered. Dahill was asked by John L. Connolly, city corporation counsel, to recall a conversation he had with Brown and Detective Charles Tierney while Hamm was held prisoner.

"Mr. Brown did not think we should give the Federal government the information we had," Dahill testified. "Brown said the government wanted information from us but would not give the police department information they had. There were several occasions on which Brown advised against giving the government information or calling them in. He said the Federal government would then get all the glory if the case were solved."

INSPECTED TRUCK.

Dahill again related how Tierney, then assistant inspector of detectives, and Brown went to Hamm's brewery garage and inspected trucks with a view to concealing Tierney in the truck in which the money was to be delivered.

"Tierney was not satisfied that he could find a place to conceal himself," Dahill said. "Tierney made some suggestion about riding underneath the truck. He said a brewery carpenter could build it underneath—that he was small and could ride in it."

Dahill disclosed that about June 15, 1933, when Hamm was kidnaped in front of his brewery, Brown and Tierney were both in the vicinity of Duluth and Two Harbors seeking Verne Sankey as the kidnaper of Haskell Bohn, abducted prior to that date. Sankey subsequently was arrested and committed suicide in a South Dakota jail.

Dahill then related how, in a conference attended by M. F. Kinhead, county attorney, Brown and Tierney, it was decided to "tap" telephone wires of various relatives of Hamm and other persons.

Connolly asked Dahill whether he ever met John P. (Jack) Peifer, convicted conspirator in the Hamm kidnapping who took his own life in Ramsey county jail a short time after he received a 30-year sentence for complicity.

"Yes, I met him twenty years ago when he was clerk at the Spalding hotel," Dahill said.

"Did you ever meet him with reference to the Hamm kidnapping?"

"I don't think I did."

SHOUTING CONTEST.

A shouting contest developed after Anderson began cross-examining Dahill.

One of the dismissal charges accuses Brown of failing to obey Dahill's order to investigate the occupants of 204 Vernon avenue, hideout of Barker-Karpis kidnap mobsters at the time of the Hamm abduction.

Anderson queried Dahill concerning the order given to Brown. Dahill said he told Brown to check in 204 Vernon avenue "around 10:15 P. M." June 19.

Dahill admitted a police report was made out prior to 10:15 P. M. "I understand Tom O'Connell, deputy commissioner of public safety, drove out there after receiving a tip from a Mr. Bradley," Dahill related. "He saw the milk bottles and papers on the porch."

Q. (by Anderson)—"Isn't it a fact that on Tuesday, June 20, you told me Robert Thompson, a reporter for the Dispatch-Pioneer Press, that the reason you did not send any one out to the Vernon avenue home was because on that evening of June 19, Tom O'Connell who had received a tip, had gone out to the

Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 2.)

Over

residence, looked it over, seen papers and milk bottles on the porch and thought that the occupants had obviously flown the coop and that the boys at the station were so tired you didn't send any one out?"

A—"If I said anything like that, you've added a lot to it. I told newspapers a lot that wasn't true at that time. Sometimes I told them cars were going north when they were going south. If he says I told him that, I told him that. If you want the real reason, I can give it to you."

"Answer the question," Anderson commanded. "You have a lawyer. The city attorney will protect you."

"I'm not asking to have a lawyer to take care of my interests," Dahill snapped.

"Some people need them."

"Answer the question," Anderson repeated.

"CAME BACK TOO SOON."

Dahill's voice rose. "I won't say I did and I won't say I didn't. I knew Tom Brown had a connection in the underworld and didn't go out there to 204. I knew that night he hadn't gone out there. He came back too soon."

Q. You say he had connections in the underworld?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did you have them?

A. No. If I had I wouldn't have had the kidnapings. I couldn't have those connections. They knew I wouldn't play ball. I figured Brown's connections were useful to me as well as to himself in keeping the city clean.

Q. You knew Jack Peifer?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know him intimately?

A. No, I didn't live with him.

Q. Do you mean Brown?

A. Yes.

Both Anderson and Dahill were shouting.

Q. You knew Sawyer, too, didn't you? (Harry Sawyer, convicted in the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer.)

A. Yes, I knew him.

Q. Sawyer and Peifer were both members of the underworld, weren't they?

A. I knew them to talk to, but I didn't talk their language. You know what I mean.

"I know you've lost your temper," Anderson commented.

"It's about time I did," Dahill shot back.

"Quit badgering the witness," interrupted John L. Connolly, city corporation counsel.

"I'll badger the witness," retorted Anderson.

SEEKS TO RESTORE ORDER.

Walter T. Ryan, attorney member of the board, attempted to restore order. Attorneys and the witness all were talking.

"You made that statement to Mr. Thompson?" Anderson persisted.

"Yes, I did it to cover up Tom Brown."

Finally Dahill said that part of the purported statement to Thompson "was correct but Mr. O'Connell couldn't have advised me because I didn't see him that night. I couldn't have told him the things you say I did. I wasn't telling the newspaper men anything under oath. I might have told them anything."

Q. You believed O'Connell's report, didn't you?

A. I believed a lot of things I shouldn't have.

Anderson then questioned Dahill about the examination he took recently for the position of chief of police of St. Paul. Apparently incensed over Anderson's manner of putting the question, Dahill flared again and shouted:

"I don't want the chief of police job. Yes, I took it. I took the examination because I wanted to show the public that I had the qualifications set up by the board and that I was not afraid to take it. I would not take the job for \$10,000 a year for twenty years if it were given to me. There are other candidates who want it and need it worse than I do."

Under further cross-examination, Dahill said he "talked to a Mr. Delaney of the First National bank about 204 Vernon avenue and Mr. Brown".

WAS TRIAL WITNESS.

Dahill said he was a government witness in the trial of the Touhy gang, acquitted of the Hamm kidnaping.

Q. Did you call Brown into your office and say substantially this: "It has come to my knowledge that you're saying the Touhy mob is not guilty of the Hamm kidnaping. They don't like it. They believe they are guilty and I want you to quit talking about it?"

A. I made no such statement.

Dahill said he never saw Doc Barker or Alvin Karpis, convicted Hamm kidnapers, until they appeared in Federal court, but he knew they were in West St. Paul before he became police chief.

Q. You knew Dillinger was in the city while you were chief?

A. He was here.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you believed Brown responsible in some way for your suspension from the police department under Commissioner H. E. Warren. (Dahill was suspended briefly, then reinstated during the Warren regime.)

A. No, I don't see how he could have had anything to do with it.

Q. You made your own mistakes.

A. I made some mistakes.

Q. Isn't it a fact you have disliked Mr. Brown for some time back?

A. I can't feel the confidence in him I used to have. I credited him with a lot of ability. I still feel he has a lot of ability. I don't have the friendly feeling for him I used to have since I found out these things.

Q. Isn't it a fact you rated him A at the civil service bureau?

A. If I did the rating, I probably gave him A.

Dahill could not recall that in May or June, 1933, Brown asked him for a vacation to begin about June 16, "so he could take his family to Crane lake".

The former chief testified he first discussed the Vernon avenue debacle and Brown's investigation of the occupants there with "a Mr. Connolly", a G-man. He said he discussed it with Mayor Gehan in May this year and that the mayor sent him to the city corporation counsel to repeat the story.

Bremer wept as he re-told the story of his abduction.

He testified he had known Brown

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THE SAINT PAUL

and Charles Tierney, inspector of detectives, "for fifteen or twenty years". He said that after the Hamm kidnaping they came to his office and told him the police department was forming a kidnap squad. "They told me," Bremer continued, "that if I felt at all alarmed at any time they would have some one accompany me to my home. There was general conversation about paying attention to things that transpired in the event I was kidnaped."

Anderson offered to concede that Bremer was kidnaped, as the witness broke down. "I don't see that it serves any purpose to repeat this," the attorney said.

Connolly commented: "We realize this is a very tender subject with you, Mr. Bremer. We must ask certain questions in the interest of public justice. We will try to be as lenient as possible."

Bremer testified the kidnapers told him "someone in the Twin Cities was representing them."

Q. (By Connolly)—Did they intimate that you might know who it was?

A. They told me that some day I would find out who it was.

Connolly then again questioned the witness concerning his meeting with Brown and Tierney prior to the abduction.

Q. Do you recall to whom you made a statement concerning your reactions if you were kidnaped?

A. Yes, to several people.

Q. Was there anything said to Mr. Tierney or Mr. Brown when you had that conversation with them?

A. I told them they would never take me without an argument.

Q. And the first introduction you had to these gentlemen (the kidnapers), if they be gentlemen, was a gun?

A. Yes.

Q. They hit you on the head with a gun?

A. I imagine that it was.

Bremer will continue his testimony when the hearing is resumed at 10:30 A. M. today.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

SEP 2 1936

Tierney Supports Dahill's Testimony In Brown Hearing

Testimony corroborating statements of Thomas Dahill, former chief of police, concerning plans for a police trap when the \$100,000 ransom was delivered in the William Hamm kidnaping was given by Charles J. Tierney, inspector of detectives, in the Tom Brown ouster hearing this afternoon.

In an effort to prove charges

that Brown informed the kidnap mob about police maneuvers, John L. Connolly, city corporation counsel, questioned Tierney at length and brought out testimony showing the abductors changed their plans for delivery of the ransom after discussion of the scheme to conceal a policeman in the money truck.

"Brown did not want me to ride alone in the truck," Tierney said on the stand.

Asked by Connolly to recall the conversation he had with Brown and William Dunn, "payoff" man, at the Theodore Hamm brewery garage, Tierney testified:

"I think Brown said, 'I don't want you to go alone on aht truck.' I told him two could not go and that only one ha dto go. Dunn then said he would take it up the next morning with brewery officials."

Subsequent to the discussion centering around the proposed police trap, it was brought out previously in testimony, the kidnapers had the machine gun, the dynamite, which was to be delivered in a coupe with the doors off and the back part of the machine out and a lantern placed there.

Differs In Version Of Payoff Car Trap

Inspector of Detectives Charles J. Tierney in the Thomas A. Brown ouster hearing this afternoon "crossed up" the previous testimony of Thomas E. Dahill, retired detective and Tierney's one-time chief of police.

Previously Mr. Dahill had given testimony that Mr. Brown had objected strenuously to Inspector Tierney's plan to hide in the payoff truck in the William Hamm, Jr., kidnaping case.

Today Inspector Tierney's testimony was that Mr. Dahill was not even at the scene when the matter was discussed and that Mr. Brown had said that he would not let him (Tierney) "go alone" on the truck.

Mr. Dahill's exact words were "Brown objected very much to Tierney taking that risk."

In its dismissal of Mr. Brown, the city charged that he had tipped off kidnapers of the plan to hide someone in the truck.

Leading up to the truck matter this afternoon, City Attorney John L. Connolly asked Inspector Tierney:

Q. Did you go to the brewery?
A. Yes.
Q. Who went?
A. Tom Brown, Bill Dunn (W. W. Dunn, brewery sales manager and contact man) and I.

Q. Did you have any discussion there?

A. Yes. About the condition of the trucks. No one could be concealed in them. We discussed that.

Q. Any discussion as to who was to go in the truck?

A. Yes. I was to ride in it.

Q. Whom did you say that to?

A. Dunn and Brown.

Q. What else was said?

A. Dunn said he could not drive a truck.

Q. Whom did he say that to— you and Brown?

A. Yes.

Q. Anyone else present?

A. No.

The city charges that later the kidnapers ordered that Mr. Dunn use a coupe for the payoff.

Wanted To Go Along.

Q. (By Mr. Connolly) Did Mr. Brown say anything about this matter?

A. He didn't want me to go alone on the truck. I think he said "I won't let you go alone on that truck." I said that two couldn't go.

Q. Anything said about being armed?

A. Yes. The purpose of going was to have the concealed man armed.

Q. Anything said about the size of men going?

A. No. Only I said I could go more easily than Brown because I'm smaller and could have concealed myself more easily.

Mr. Tierney then went into preparations for the ransom payoff and the release of Mr. Hamm. He also asserted that both he and Mr. Brown knew that wires to the brewery were tapped during the abduction.

(Earlier Details on Page 1 Inside.)

ST. PAUL DISPATCH
SEP 3 1936

BROWN TO TAKE QUIZ SO BOTH SIDES REST

Ousted Cop Slated for Oral
Test as Aspirant for Chief
of Police.

As both sides rested today in the hearing on an appeal from his ouster from the police force, Thomas A. Brown, former chief of police, was scheduled to take an oral examination in the tests for permanent chief of police.

Thomas E. Dahill, also a former chief, now retired from the police department and a principal witness in the hearing of Brown on charges that the latter was a co-conspirator in the kidnaping of William Hamm Jr., and Edward G. Bremer, is taking the examination also.

It was believed that the Federal Bureau of Identification is taking a serious interest in the case, as C. W. Stein, in charge of the St. Paul office of the bureau, has attended every session.

Observers pointed out that the statute of limitations has not yet expired in the Bremer case as Mr. Bremer was kidnaped in January, 1934. The Hamm case has lapsed as far as prosecution is concerned.

Hearings in the case will be resumed Friday morning and are expected to continue until the case is completed.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

SEP 3 1936

PRIVATE PARLEY DATA GIVEN MOB, DAHILL STATES

Kidnap Note Replied to Threat
He Made Before Brown,
Ex-Chief Says.

SPECIAL SQUAD CALLED SUGGESTION OF BROWN

"If Dahill is so hot to meet us, you can send him out with the dough."

That excerpt, taken from a ransom note received while Edward G. Bremer was held by kidnapers, was the basis Wednesday afternoon of attempts by the city in the Thomas A. Brown ouster hearing to show that Brown relayed confidential information to the kidnap gang.

Brown, a former St. Paul police chief, was a detective at the time of the abduction. An appeal from his discharge from the police department is being heard by a statutory board.

Thomas Dahill, chief of police when the banker was abducted, was recalled by the city to testify primarily concerning a remark he said he made—while brandishing a gun—that he would "like to see" the kidnapers. He made the remark in front of Brown, Dahill testified.

NOTE FOLLOWED.
Shortly after the meeting at which Dahill said he made the remark, the kidnap gang sent a ransom note which referred to his assertion about meeting the gang. The city contends Brown was the man who relayed the information.

Testifying concerning a conference he had with Werner Hanni, then head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in St. Paul, in the presence of Brown, Frank Cullen, detective, and Charles J. Tierney, detective inspector, Dahill said:

"Hanni told me he had some new Browning guns that would kill at a distance of a mile. I said I would like to get a few of those Brownings and he said he would be glad to lend the department some. The following morning Coulter (a Federal agent) and Hanni, brought four of those guns to the Public Safety building. I passed a remark to Mr. Hanni that I would like to see those now."

"What were you doing when you made those remarks?" John L. Connolly, city corporation counsel, asked.

"I was handling one of the guns," Dahill replied.

BROWN SUGGESTED SQUAD.

Dahill also told how Tierney came to him the latter part of November, 1933, and told him Brown suggested the formation of a "kidnap squad".

"Tierney said Brown thought it would be good publicity for the department and it would put some people's minds at ease," Dahill testified. "Charlie (Tierney) said he could pick four or five men in the department but that Brown said it would be unnecessary; that he (Brown) and Tierney could handle it."

The city, through Dahill's testimony, endeavored to show that confidential information involving several ransom notes containing news that Bremer was alive, thrown through the window of the home of the late Dr. H. T. Nippert, was relayed by Brown to the St. Paul Daily News.

"At the Public Safety building Tom Brown, Tierney and myself all went into a private room," Dahill testified. "I told them that Eddie Bremer was alive. I told them that Harold Nathan (of the Department of Justice), Adolf Bremer and Walter Magee were the only ones who knew it. I told them also there were some notes thrown into Dr. Nippert's window in a milk bottle. It was understood they were not to breathe it to a soul."

Dahill said Brown left the office saying he was going home for supper. Shortly afterward, Dahill said, newsboys were shouting

(Please Turn to Page 4, Col. 2.)

"extra", that Bremer had been contacted and was alive. "I obtained a copy of the newspaper," Dahill said, "and then called up Fred Strong of the Daily News and asked where he got it. He said it was from a very reliable source."

Q. During the period Bremer was missing did you talk to Brown about the activities of the Federal agents?

A. Yes. Newspapers were carrying stories on the number of Federal men in the city. He asked me on a number of occasions how many Federal men were in the city.

Q. Were you able to tell him?

A. No.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Brown about information on the government remaining in the Bremer matter?

A. After the milk bottle episode I felt I was not entitled to any consideration by the Federal government, or the Bremer family.

The answer was stricken and Dahill again replied "I got no information from the government. I had a conversation with Brown about this newspaper extra and he denied giving it out to the paper. He suggested having Mr. Strong come up and tell where he got the story. Brown may have been present when I talked to Strong."

Q. What is the fact as to whether this was milk bottle that went through the Nippert door?

MEDICINE BOTTLE USED.

A. It wasn't a milk bottle. It was a medicine bottle. (Dahill had testified previously he told Tierney and Brown it was a milk bottle.)

L. L. Anderson, Brown's attorney, began his cross-examination of the witness by asking Dahill to repeat what he told Brown and Tierney.

Anderson then asked Dahill to name the kidnapers of Bremer who were indicted. Dahill said "I don't know. I'm not in the police department any more, but then added, "Barker and Karpis".

Reading from a copy of the Federal indictment of the Barker-Karpis mob, already in evidence at the hearing, Anderson asked Dahill whether he knew each of the kidnapers.

The witness said he knew Harry Sawyer, fingerman; William Weaver, Byron Bolton and Myrtle Eaton.

Referring to Weaver, Dahill first said "no", then added "well, I think we had him in shortly after I became chief, and he forfeited \$500 bail".

Q. Were you approached and asked to fix bail at \$500?

A. The court fixes bail.

Q. Who talked to you about it?

A. Tom Newman, an attorney. I think he asked me if I was going to send Weaver to court or whether he would have to get him out on a writ of habeus corpus. I think Walter Magee talked to me about it, too.

Q. Did he ask you to release him?

UNCERTAIN ON QUERY.

A. I don't know if that was it or if he asked me to send him to court.

Q. Did you talk to Sawyer about the Hamm and Bremer kidnaping?

A. Yes. About the Bremer kidnaping. It was on a Sunday.

Q. Why did you talk to him?

A. Mr. Brown's suggestion.

Q. Why?

A. Brown said it would be a good thing to have some of these known gangsters in like Sawyer, Peifer and Frisco Dutch to show that we were doing something. (John P. Peifer took his own life after his conviction for kidnaping.)

Q. What Sunday was this that you talked to these people?

A. It was a Sunday while Bremer was still held captive.

Asked whether he accused Brown of giving the information for the Nippert incident extra to the newspapers, Dahill replied, "I probably accused him of it".

Q. Didn't Strong talk when he came to the office?

A. You mean tell where he got it?

Q. Yes.

A. He told me he was not at liberty to divulge the source.

Q. Didn't he tell you it was not Tom Brown?

A. Yes. He told me he would produce the man. A half hour later

he called up and said the man who gave him the information would not let his name be used.

A recess was taken at this point until 9:30 A. M. Friday. Dahill remarking as he left the stand, "I have to take the oral examination for police chief Thursday."

In a previous appearance on the stand, Dahill said he would not take the police chief's position for "\$10,000 a year for twenty years".

Tierney preceded Dahill on the witness stand. He corroborated Dahill's Tuesday testimony that Brown objected to Tierney taking the "risk" of riding armed in an intended truck trap for the kidnapers of William Hamm in June, 1933.

Byron Bolton testified at the ouster hearing August 21 that the abductors changed plans for delivery of the ransom when they learned of the intended truck "plant".

Q. (By Connolly). Did Brown say anything?

A. Brown did not want me to ride alone on the truck.

Q. Was there anything said about whoever was going being armed?

A. That was the purpose of going.

Q. Was anything said as to why you should go?

A. In my discussion with Tom Brown I pointed out I could be concealed easier than he could, or easier than both of us.

Tierney testified that the night of June 19, 1933, he left the Hamm home about 9:30 P. M.

Q. What about Brown and Dahill?

A. I think we all left together. Tierney said he did not recollect refreshments being served at the Hamm home.

HIDEOUT INVOLVED.

Brown's claim is that on the night of June 19, he, together with Dahill, Tierney and other officers were at the Hamm home partaking of refreshments after Hamm was interviewed. One of the ouster charges against Brown is that on the night in question he failed to carry out an order of Chief Dahill to investigate the occupants of 204 Vernon avenue, St. Paul, then a Barker-Karpis gang hideout.

Tierney said he (Tierney) never made an investigation of 204 Vernon avenue but he "understood" that one was made.

Turning to the kidnaping of Bremer January 17, 1934, Tierney told of the organization of the kidnap squad.

Q. Who decided who was to be on it?

A. Tom Brown first talked to me about it. We talked it over with the chief. Brown said he and I could handle it alone. He was to be in charge of it. We talked about four or five people to have on the squad but Tom said he and I could handle it.

Brown's claim is that Tierney was in charge of the kidnap detail.

Q. Who did you talk to about the kidnaping squad?

SAW R. C. LILLY.

A. Mr. Lilly at the First National bank, (Richard C. Lilly) and Mr. Bremer at the Commercial bank.

Q. Who suggested them?

A. Tom Brown did.

Recalling the meeting with Bremer, Tierney continued, "Bremer said he didn't think he'd be taken, he'd put up an argument or something like that. I think we talked to Lilly the same day."

Asked about the conversation with Lilly, Tierney said, "we told him the purpose of the kidnap squad. I think he said it was a good thing. I think Mr. Kahn of the Daily News (Howard Kahn, editor) was present and introduced us to Mr. Lilly."

Tierney related that while Bremer was held for ransom he and Tom Brown were called to the office of then Chief Dahill and were told about the bottle notes. "Chief Dahill told us," Tierney asserted, "we were sworn to secrecy and were not to tell anyone."

ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS
SEP 3 1936

Deposition Expected From Fingerman Sawyer's Wife In Brown Ouster Hearing

Mrs. Harry Sawyer, wife of the convicted fingerman in the Edward G. Bremer kidnaping may not come to St. Paul to testify against Thomas A. Brown, in his appeal from dismissal from the police department, but a deposition is expected to be taken from her at Omaha next week.

That was learned today as John L. Connolly, city attorney, was arranging with L. L. Anderson, counsel for Brown, to accompany him on a mysterious trip.

Mr. Connolly would not state from whom he expected to get the depositions and Mr. Anderson insisted he did not know. However, it is believed Mrs. Sawyer will be interviewed. There is slight possibility that Sawyer himself may give a statement. He is in Alcatraz prison.

When the hearing is resumed Friday Thomas E. Dahill, former chief, will return to the stand for cross-examination. He is expected to be followed by Thomas G. O'Connell, deputy commissioner of public safety at the time of the Hamm and Bremer kidnapings. Mr. O'Connell, according to Mr. Dahill, visited 204 Vernon ave. June 19, 1933.

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(Continued From Page 1)

and reported it vacant because of newspapers and milk bottle on the porch.

With the hearing recessed to Friday, the session closed late Wednesday with Mr. Dahill, who was police chief during St. Paul's kidnap era, giving testimony to support some parts of the story told by Byron Bolton, kidnap.

Bolton, now serving a prison term for his part in the kidnaping of William Hamm, Jr., and Edward G. Bremer, testified on the opening day of the hearing that the gangsters had first decided to give Brown a full share of the Bremer ransom, later reduced this to \$5,000, because he had given little help, and later eliminated the payment altogether.

Feds Withheld Information.

Asked why the split was cut to \$5,000, Bolton had said it was because the federal agents had kept information away from the police and that therefore Brown was unable to supply such help.

Mr. Dahill, recalled to the witness stand to describe police activities in

the Bremer kidnaping, declared that after a story, which the federal agents wanted kept a secret, had been published in the newspapers, the federal agents withheld all information until Bremer had been released.

After the story broke, Mr. Dahill said he was not permitted to see any of the subsequent ransom notes from the kidnapers and got no information from the government men.

"I didn't feel I was entitled to any further information either from the government or the family after that," the former chief said.

He admitted further he blamed Brown for releasing the story to the papers, but added that both Brown and Fred H. Strong, city editor of The Daily News, denied that the police detective had supplied the story.

The story, published in a late extra on Jan. 22, 1933, five days after the kidnaping, was headed, "Bremer Alive, Say New Notes," and it reported that a milk bottle had been thrown through a window at the home of the late D. H. T. Nippert on the day previous. In the bottle, the story said, were notes in Bremer's handwriting.

Told Story To Brown.

Mr. Dahill said he was informed of the bottle and the notes on Monday morning, at a conference pledged to secrecy, and attended by Harold Nathan and Werner Hanni, federal agents, Adolph Bremer, father of the kidnap victim, Walter W. Magee, contact man, and himself.

That afternoon, he said, he gave the information to Brown and Charles Tierney, kidnap squad members, also in complete confidence, but mentioning that it was a milk bottle.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

SAWYER

PC

BUCK

7-576-A

The extra, he said, appeared shortly after Brown had left police headquarters for his home. Mr. Dahill said that the notes had been in a medicine bottle.

Other points brought out at the hearing included:

Mr. Dahill testified that on Thursday, Jan. 18, four Browning machine guns were loaned to the police by the federal government, and with one of the guns in his hands, he said, "I'd like to see those now."

The next Monday, Dahill said he saw a note from the kidnapers, which stated, "If Dahill is so hot to meet us, you can send him out with the dough."

The city contends this is evidence that the kidnapers were kept informed of activities in the police department.

He also said that on several occasions after the federal men entered the case that Brown asked him how many agents were working on the matter. "I didn't know myself," Mr. Dahill said.

Bottle Episode.

The milk bottle episode, in which The Daily News first gave the public assurances that Mr. Bremer was alive, despite the presence of blood in the car in which he had been riding when he was seized, was given a great deal of attention at the hearing.

Mr. Dahill testified that he called Brown and Tierney into a private room, and told them that Bremer was still alive.

"I told them that Harold Nathan,

Adolph Bremer and Walter Magee were the only ones who knew it. I told them also there were some notes thrown into Dr. Nippert's window in a milk bottle. It was understood they were not to tell any one.

"Shortly after that Hanni telephoned and said Nathan was sending the package to Washington for fingerprints. I told Brown that Hanni had called, and he asked if Hanni knew about it. I told him yes. Later I learned from Nathan and Hanni that Hanni didn't know that it was the bottle that had been sent to Washington, but was simply giving me a message from Nathan.

Source Unrevealed.

"Shortly after Brown left the office to go home, I heard an extra being shouted outside. I bought one and it had the milk bottle story. I called Mr. Strong and asked him where he got the story.

"He said he got it from a very reliable source. He refused to give me the source until he obtained permission from the man who gave him the story, and said he would get that permission. Half an hour later he called back and said he couldn't get it."

Mr. Dahill said he talked to Mr. Nathan a short time later, and the latter was excited over the publication.

It was after that, he testified, that the federal agents failed to give the police any further information.

On cross-examination, L. L. Anderson, attorney for Mr. Brown read off the list of names on the Bremer indictment, asking Mr. Dahill if he knew each one. Asked about Alvin Karpis, "Doc" Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, and most of the others, Mr. Dahill said he did not know them.

Bail Forfeited.

About William Weaver, Mr. Dahill said:

"I didn't know him, but we had him in and he forfeited \$500 bail for carrying concealed weapons. This was shortly after I became chief, before the kidnapings."

"Were you approached in regard to fixing the bail?" Mr. Anders asked.

"No, the court fixed it."

"Did anybody talk to you about it?"

"Thomas Newman, an attorney, asked me if Weaver was going to court, or if he would have to get on a habeas corpus proceedings."

"Did anybody else talk to you about him?"

"I think Walter Magee did."

"Did he ask you to release him?"

"I don't know if that was it, or he asked me to send him to court."

Mr. Dahill said on one Sunday during the time Bremer was held at Brown's suggestion, the police brought in Harry Sawyer, Joe Peiffer (who committed suicide after being sentenced to 30 years for his part in the kidnapings) and Fred Dutch, and questioned them. They were released.

Another witness Wednesday was Charles J. Tierney, inspector of detectives, who described police activities immediately after the kidnaping.

He also said that he and Bro had called on Mr. Bremer and Richard C. Lilly, at their banks and discussed what should be done in event of a kidnaping.

ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS
SEP 3 1936

POLICE HISTORY

IT MAY be a bit of ancient history, but some significant additional testimony by Thomas E. Dahill, former police chief, is worth reviewing.

On the stand Wednesday in the appeal of Thomas A. Brown, also a former police chief, now seeking vindication of the charge of improper relations with kidnapers, Mr. Dahill told a little something of the mysterious release of William Weaver, since convicted of kidnaping. He was being cross-examined by L. L. Anderson, Brown's attorney, who asked him if he knew any of the kidnapers. At first Mr. Dahill said he did not know Weaver, then he added, "well, I think we had him in shortly after I became chief and he forfeited \$500 bail."

chief and he forfeited \$500 bail.
"Were you approached and asked to fix bail at \$500?" he was asked.

"The court fixes bail."
"Will it add to you about it?"

"Who talked to you about it?"
"Tom Newman, an attorney, I think he asked me if I was going to send Weaver to court or whether he would have to get him out on a writ of habeas corpus. I think Walter Magee talked to me about it, too."

"Did he ask you to release him?"
"I DON'T KNOW IF THAT WAS IT OR IF HE ASKED ME TO SEND

IT, OR IF HE ASKED ME TO SEND
HIM TO COURT."

At the time The Daily News directed attention to this release by police of a notorious public enemy as part of its campaign for a house cleaning and reorganization in the police force. Mr. Dahill, then chief, was as evasive about this case then as he is now. His memory was as hazy. Weaver like Tommy Carroll, another

er gangster, was released to continue preying upon the public. — Happily there is reason to hope now that this kind of policing is a thing of St. Paul's unsavory police past.

in St. Paul's unsavory past.

Miss Gandy
Sarah ~~PCP~~

7-576-A

ABERDEEN EVENING NEWS, ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA, SEPTEMBER 3, 1936

BROWN LINKED TO KIDNAPING GANG BY RANSOM NOTE

ST. PAUL — (AP)—An excerpt from a ransom note received in the Edward G. Bremer abduction was the basis Wednesday of attempts by the city to show Tom Brown, ousted police detective, relayed confidential information to the kidnap gang.

The city sought to connect testimony of Thomas Dahill, former police chief, concerning remarks he made in the presence of Brown with a sentence in the kidnap note that read: "If Dahill is so hot to meet us you can send him out with the dough."

The note came shortly after Dahill, according to his testimony before a statutory board of appeals, had brandished a gun in the presence of Brown and boasted he would "like to see" the kidnapers. Brown is also charged with tipping off kidnappers in the \$100,000 William Hamm abduction.

Earlier detective inspector Charles Tierney testified before the hearing, which is being held on Brown's appeal from dismissal on charges of complicity in the kidnapings, that the ousted detective had opposed a plan to conceal Tierney in the Hamm ransom money truck. Tierney and Brown were the kidnap detail assigned to the Hamm case June 15, 1933.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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ST. PAUL DISPATCH

SEP 4 1936

DAHILL DENIES TRYING TO GET BROWN 'FIRED'

Protests Vigorously at Defense
Contention He Worked for
Sleuth's Ejection.

MEN WHOSE TIP BARED KIDNAPERS' LAIR TESTIFY

The defense in the Thomas A. Brown ouster hearing today attempted to show that Thomas Dahill, chief of police during the William Hamm and Edward G. Bremer kidnapings, was one of the moving forces in Brown's discharge as detective.

Himself a former police chief, Brown is fighting dismissal before a statutory board of appeals on

RECALLS PHILo VANCE

A mild flurry marked the Tom Brown ouster hearing this forenoon when L. L. Anderson, attorney for the dismissed detective, asked Philo C. Bradley Jr., a witness, his first question on cross-examination.

"Are you a relative of Philo Vance (fiction detective)?" Anderson asked.

"Are you trying to be facetious?" Hilary Flynn, on the opposite side of counsel table, shot back. "You might ask him if he knows Santa Claus."

Anderson withdrew the question.

charges he furnished police information to the kidnapers.

Dahill, one of the principal witnesses for the city, denied under strenuous cross-examination by L. L. Anderson, Brown's attorney, that he was "interested" in Brown's dismissal.

"Is it not a fact that since the defeat of Commissioner Warren,

you have done everything you could to obtain the discharge of Mr. Brown?" Anderson asked.

"No," Dahill vigorously protested. "I was not interested in his discharge. I quit myself. I had all I want the last four years."

Then Dahill took the witness stand for cross-examination. He was questioned minutely as to his knowledge of alleged gambling activities during his administration at the Hollyhocks night club, owned by Peifer, and the Mystic Caverns. Dahill said that he "heard rumors of gambling" at the Hollyhocks but did not know of it of his own knowledge. He said there was gambling at the Mystic Caverns for a short time and that several persons were indicted for it.

Dahill denied that he waited until the defeat of H. E. Warren as commissioner of public safety in this spring's election before he reported his suspicions to any other city officer. He said he had previously given the information to former Mayor William Mahoney and "to Warren when he took office." Warren, he said, dismissed the subject and didn't want to talk about it.

Q. (By Anderson). Isn't it a fact that you are the prosecuting witness in this case?

John L. Connolly, city corporation counsel objected strenuously, asserting "I don't know of a prosecuting witness in this case if there is one."

AIMS TO SHOW PREJUDICE.

Anderson said "I have a right to show this man's prejudice."

Walter T. Ryan, attorney member of the board, said "I think the board will determine that." Anderson withdrew the question.

Dahill testified there were two kidnapings while Brown was police chief—the abduction of Leon Gleckman, former political power, and Morris Rutman.

Q. Isn't it a fact that they were both solved and that the kidnapers were convicted in the state courts?

A. One was killed. Mr. Lapre was killed. (Frank Lapre, alleged brains of the Gleckman kidnaping was found shot to death. His murderer was never solved.)

Anderson next tried to show that Brown was responsible for the solution of the Haskell Bohn kidnaping. Dahill testified "Mr. Bohn called Yank Thompson at Los Angeles to find out who was a good man to work on the case and he recommended Brown. Brown already had been assigned to it and I didn't take him off."

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

SEP 4 1936

Harry Sawyer Cheerful, Alcatraz Official Says

Major C. J. Shuttleworth, Deputy Warden and Former Ramsey Jailer, Here on Vacation, Asserts Bremer Kidnapping Figure Takes Life Confinement Philosophically.

Harry Sawyer, former St. Paul bootlegger serving a life sentence in Alcatraz prison for his part in the Edward G. Bremer kidnaping, is working in the prison kitchen and taking his confinement philosophically.

This word was brought back to St. Paul today by Major C. J. Shuttleworth, former Ramsey county deputy sheriff and jailer and now deputy warden of the Federal penitentiary in San Francisco bay.

Here on vacation for a two-week visit, the major was asked how Sawyer is holding up under prison routine.

"Very well," he said. "Every time you see him he is wearing a smile. He seems to be cheerful and is doing a good job in the kitchen. You know, he was a butcher for twelve years before he started bootlegging and he's had a lot of experience in the restaurant business."

Asked what Sawyer said when they first met, Shuttleworth replied: "Nothing at all."

"He didn't give any indication that he recognized me," the former Ramsey county jailer added, "and he never has taken advantage in any way of the fact that he knew me in St. Paul."

Regarding the rumor that Sawyer is ready to "tell all" about the Bremer abduction, the major said:

"If he is, he hasn't told me anything about it. He has had only one visitor, a government agent. And from what the agent said, I gathered Sawyer wouldn't give any information."

Shuttleworth said that Arthur (Doc) Barker, also serving life for the Bremer kidnaping, and Alvin Karpis, serving life for the William

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 12)

Jamm abduction, are working in the prison shops and seem resigned to their fate.

"They are getting along all right, as the majority of the prisoners are," he added.

Alcatraz, sometimes called "The Rock," houses the Federal government's most dangerous prisoners and is known for the rigidity of its discipline. Asked whether it is as "hard-boiled" as reputed, Shuttleworth said:

"It isn't hard-boiled at all. It is operated much like Stillwater prison, with a maximum of security and a minimum of privilege. The discipline is very strict. There is no commissary or any other place where the prisoners can spend money. Every one who enters is put to work within three days after he gets there, and there's plenty of work to do."

"But the prisoners are treated well, and most of them take theirates philosophically. They are given cigarettes and tobacco and have a certain amount of recreation, in fact, more than the prisoners in Stillwater. They are in excellent condition both mentally and physically, and the majority of them are healthier after they've been here awhile than when they arrived."

Accompanied by Mrs. Shuttleworth, the major arrived in St. Paul this morning. At present they are guests in the home of S. H. Hovelsrud, 813 Dayton avenue, but intend to spend some time at their summer home on Square Lake.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Beagman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Forworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schenck
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Durham ✓
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ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

SEP 5 1936

Tells of Taking Word To Kidnap Gangster

Brown



Crumley



Testifies Detective Sent
Him With Report on Plane
Trip by Police and G-Men
in Bremer Case.

OUSTED SLEUTH, ON STAND, DENIES STORY

James P. Crumley, ousted city detective, testified Friday that Thomas A. Brown, former police chief, sent him to "tip off" Harry Sawyer, convicted kidnap, concerning movements of police and Federal agents while Edward G. Bremer, kidnaped St. Paul banker, was being held for \$200,000 ransom.

Crumley was a witness for the city in the hearing before a board of appeals on Brown's ouster as a detective on charges that he conspired with Barker-Karpis mobsters in the Bremer and William Hamm kidnapings.

Asked by John L. Connolly, city corporation counsel, to recite a conversation he had with Brown in the Public Safety building during the period Bremer was held by kidnapers, Crumley said:

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dewey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Sawyer
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Sawyer
PO

DUC

7-576-A

"Brown said, 'Will you do me a favor? Go out and tell Sawyer that Bill McMullin (detective) is taking an airplane with some government men and are going to Detroit Lakes.' I said, 'Yes, I've got to see Sawyer anyhow, and that will give me a good excuse to go out there.'

Connolly asked Crumley whether he took the information to Sawyer, and the witness replied: "I told him exactly what Brown told me."

At times during the hearing Brown plainly showed anger.

Testimony against Brown also included a statement by Betty Baerwald, former maid for Sawyer, that Brown visited the Sawyer farm home on the Snail lake road on "more than one occasion". She also identified photographs of Fred Barker, William Weaver, Myrtle Eaton and Edna Murray, gang members, as persons who visited the Sawyer home.

BROWN DENIES CHARGES.

Springing a surprise, the city previously placed Brown on the stand for cross-examination after unsuccessful attempts by his counsel to block such a move. Brown then vehemently denied that he conveyed police information to Sawyer and also denied he tipped off Barker-Karpis gangsters while they lived at 1031 South Robert street prior to the Bremer and Hamm kidnapings. The roll call of Barker-Karpis gangsters who kidnaped Hamm and Bremer was called for Brown as he admitted knowing Harry Sawyer, John P. (Jack) Peifer, Charles (Big Fitz) Fitzgerald and Myrtle Eaton.

Brown said he has lived in St. Paul 26 years, now resides at 759 East Maryland street, was in the police service from August 1, 1914, to the time of his dismissal this year, and was police chief from June, 1930, to June, 1932.

Producing pictures, Connolly began the roll call with: "Do you know Harry Sawyer?"

"I have known him 18 or 20 years."

Q. Do you know Peifer? (Peifer took his life after being convicted for the Hamm kidnaping).

KNEW PEIFER 12 YEARS.

A. Yes, I imagine I have known him 12 or 14 years.

In a loud, clear voice Brown then successively denied he knows or knew Alvin Karpis, Arthur (Doc) Barker, Fred Barker, William Weaver, Harry Campbell, Edna Murray, Elmer Farmer, Harold Alderton, Edmund Bartholomew, Frank Nash, Paula Harmon, Kate (Ma) Barker and Fred Goetz, alias Shotgun Ziegler.

Referring to Karpis and the two Barkers, Connolly asked:

Q. Do you know where they resided in 1932?

A. I understood on the West Side, in West St. Paul.

Q. In April, 1932, you had a complaint that they were residing at 1031 South Robert street?

L. L. Anderson, Brown's attorney, objected, but the board ruled that Brown answer.

A. I don't know what date it

was, but there was a complaint that came into my office that they did reside there and that they had left. And it was not in the city of St. Paul, but in West St. Paul.

Q. The complaint I'm talking about is that they were there when you received it.

NOT THERE, BROWNS SAYS.

A. No, sir, they were not.

Brown denied he ever saw Edna Murray at Harry Sawyer's bar.

Brown testified he knew Fitzgerald under the name of Big Fitz.

"It came to my mind that I saw him at Danny Hogan's years ago," Brown said. Hogan, former underworld kingpin, was a partner of Sawyer's in the operation of a restaurant. He was slain several years prior to the kidnaping.

Brown said he last saw Fitzgerald at Hogan's ten or twelve years ago. He denied ever seeing him at Peifer's.

After the witness denied he knew or ever had seen Ma Barker, Connolly asked:

Q. You didn't know her or any of her hobbies such as trimming Christmas trees or dressing dolls, did you?

A. (Smiling) No.

Q. When did you first meet this man? (producing a picture of Goetz).

A. I never met him.

Q. Who is he?

A. Fred Goetz.

Q. How do you know him?

SAW PICTURES AT STATION.

A. We had pictures of him at the station. I heard all his aliases but I never met him.

Asked about Myrtle Eaton, the witness replied, "Yes, I know her. We had her in several times when I was chief."

Q. And when Crumley called her up and bawled her out in the Hamm kidnaping, you called him in and took him to task for it?

A. He had Myrtle Eaton in his hands all the time. He could do with her as he pleased.

Q. You mean you never made that statement to Crumley?

A. No. (The response was shouted)

Referring again to the West St. Paul incident, Connolly queried:

Q. On April 25, 1932, isn't it a fact that Nick Hennegraf (West St. Paul citizen who since has died) came to the station?

A. I never saw him.

Q. You met him in the presence of James Crumley and Fred Raasch, (usted detective). Isn't that right?

A. No.

Q. Didn't Nick say he would go with Raasch to 1031 Robert street and you called Raasch aside and told him to "take a duck" upstairs?

A. No. (Brown shouted)

Q. Isn't it a fact that Hennegraf had been there until 2:30 in the morning?

A. No. I already stated I never saw this man.

Q. Didn't he show you a picture of Barker and Karpis in a magazine, and this matter was postponed until 11 A. M. when finally Fred Raasch went over there?

035

SAYS CRUMLEY WENT.

A. It was investigated by Crumley.

Q. When they arrived there, weren't the doors open and wasn't the radio still playing with no one in the house?

A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. Upon Raasch coming back, didn't he report to you on advice of Inspector Crumley?

A. No, Crumley is the only one who ever reported to me.

Q. Did you see Harry Sawyer on that day?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever have him in your office?

A. No.

Q. On April 25, 1932, Karpis and the two Barkers—at least one of them—were wanted for killing a sheriff in Missouri, weren't they?

A. I believe they were.

Q. When did you first hear of Fred Goetz?

A. Back in 1929.

Q. In what connection did you hear of him?

A. In connection with Gus Winkler.

Q. Was he a partner of Winkler?

A. A lieutenant, I believe.

Q. Was he in the army?

A. Yes, an army of thieves. They were supposed to kidnap Mr. Hamm at that time.

Q. Then you knew at that time Goetz was an alleged kidnaper?

A. He was supposed to be.

Q. On January 24, 1934, you sent James Crumley out to see Harry Sawyer, didn't you?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Is it not a fact that you told Crumley to tell Harry Sawyer that McMullin and some government men had gone out to Detroit Lakes to a hideout of the Bremer kidnappers?

BROWN SHOUTS AGAIN.

A. No. (Brown again shouted).

Q. Do you remember any conversation with Crumley?

A. I don't remember any conversation at this time.

Q. Do you mean you never used Crumley as a messenger boy?

A. I never used him as a stool pigeon. He never was my stool pigeon.

Here, Connolly interposed the remark: "How about messenger boy? We will give him a more dignified name."

Brown then reiterated "I never sent any message to Sawyer." He was not examined by his own counsel.

Crumley, WHO LIVES at 63 South Saratoga avenue, said he had been on the police force for 21 years. Asked to relate a conversation he said he had with Brown, Crumley testified:

"Brown said to me, 'Jim, have you any idea that Myrtle Eaton knows anything about those kidnappers?' I said 'Yes, they are pretty high class people, whoever pulled that job, and if they are tough she certainly is connected with the kidnappers.' Brown said to me then 'You're crazy'."

When Connolly remarked to Crumley "you have been right about a lot of things", Crumley chuckled heartily and said: "I ain't been wrong on a lot of things and you know it."

The spectators broke into laughter.

Connolly continued his examination of Crumley.

Q. Where did you go on June 19, 1933?

A. I went to the Republic Finance Co. to see Leon Gleckman and they said he was out of town. (Gleckman, former political power, is serving a prison term for income tax evasion). I drove out to the Hollyhocks to see Jack Peifer and they said he was in Florida. I drove down Wabasha street and found Pat Riley. I asked him where Sawyer lived and he said, "Don't you know?" He started to describe where it was and he said, "You know where Tom Brown's farm is. Well, its right across the street from there."

Q. Did you drive out there?

A. Yes.

Q. Recall your conversation to the best of your ability.

TELLS OF TALK.

A. I drove to the back end of the house. Sawyer stepped out the door. I said, "Harry, they grabbed Eddie Biemer yesterday morning." He said, "The hell they did." I said, "Walter Magee received a telephone message about 9 or 9:30 to look under the steps and he would find a note." He then said, "That big so and so, the first thing he did was to run to the police." I said, "I didn't know anything about that."

Crumley then related how he delivered the message Brown gave him. He testified concerning the airplane trip of police and government men to Detroit Lakes to investigate a kidnappers' hideout. The Detroit Lakes trip, former Chief Thomas E. Dahill testified previously, proved a false alarm.

Crumley said he obtained the information that Barker and Karpis were in the West Side place from a man who came to his office and claimed he had seen photographs of Barker and Karpis in a detective magazine. He said he relayed the information to Brown and that Brown "never said a word. He went back into his office".

Crumley related he sent Detectives James Brennan and Fred Raasch to investigate the report.

Cross-examined by Anderson, Crumley admitted he had been discharged from the police department but asserted "the battle ain't all over yet." Anderson was not permitted by the board to show the substance of the ouster charges against Crumley.

Anderson called the roll of the Barker-Karpis gangsters for Crumley, who said, "I don't know any of them murderers—only high class thieves."

TELLS ABOUT PAYOFF.

Anderson asked Crumley about a "\$200,000 Wunderlich payoff". Crumley said "the payoff was here and in Gary, Ind. The sucker was brought from here and taken to Gary".

Q. What was this \$200,000 shake-down, and what was your part in it?

A. The only part I had in it was, Tom Brown told me to find out who made the touch.

Crumley named one Gaffney and Eddie Mead, "The Christ Kid", as having participated. "When M. E. Warren was commissioner," Crumley said, "Wunderlich came tearing in one day and then tore out again."

Q. What did he have to do with it?

A. He lost the \$200,000.

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Q. Don't you know as a matter of fact that the \$200,000 in the Wunderlich case came from the bank run by Mr. Bremer, the same one who was kidnaped?

A. I don't know. I wasn't in the finance business. Ask Tom.

Crumley admitted knowing Harry Sawyer for 14 or 15 years, and Jack Peifer, "not very close though". Crumley said he met Verne Miller, slain gangster, about fifteen years ago.

The witness testified he accompanied a Department of Justice agent to Leavenworth recently to interview Pat Riley, convicted of harboring Dillinger gang members. Crumley said Riley was a "handy man" for Sawyer.

Crumley said he always has liked Dahill, chief of police at the time of the kidnaping "and I still like him".

Q. How well do you like Tom Brown?

A. Huh? The question was repeated.)

"DIDN'T SPEAK TO HIM."

A. I hadn't spoke to him for ten years until two days before I was named inspector of detectives. I didn't trust him.

Q. You don't like him, do you?

A. I'm not one of those guys who say I like a guy when I don't. No, I don't like him and I ain't liked him since he got Campbell. (Apparently referring to a former St. Paul police chief who resigned 15 years ago). I never like a fellow like that.

Crumley recalled he had given his information about the conversation with Sawyer and Brown to Dahill "a year and a half or two years ago."

"I told Dahill, too, and some of the big officials of the newspapers, to have some of those guys around town picked up and sign notes. If Bremer got killed, these guys would get killed. I'd of got Bremer back. They didn't pay no attention to me."

On re-direct examination by Connolly, Crumley said he had given his information to Federal authorities but had never signed a statement.

The last witness Friday was Patrick Larkin, St. Paul detective, who corroborated a portion of Crumley's testimony relating to visits they made together prior to the time Crumley said he went to the Sawyer home to relay

Brown's message about the airplane trip to Detroit Lakes.

Connolly questioned Miss Baerwald, 688 Central park place:

Q.—Did you see this gentleman (pointing to Brown)?

A.—Yes.

Q.—At the Sawyer home?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he come there during the time you were employed as a maid?

A.—Yes.

Q.—About how frequently?

A.—I don't remember exactly, but on more than one occasion.

Q.—Were there other visitors while you were there?

A.—Yes.

Miss Baerwald testified she was employed at the Sawyer home from July, 1933, until May, 1934.

Miss Rosena Kather, 437 Marshall avenue, testified that in her professional capacity as a nurse she cared for Myrtle Eaton at 565 Portland avenue from October 29, 1933, for a six-day period. She identified a photograph of the Eaton woman, who now is serving a term in Florida for harboring Weaver, convicted of participation in the Bremer kidnaping.

Miss Kather also identified photographs of Doc Barker, and "Ma" Barker, as visitors at the Portland avenue apartment. Doc Barker is serving a life term in Alcatraz prison for the abduction. "Ma" Barker was shot and killed in Florida with another son, Fred, in January, 1935.

Stipulations between the city and counsel for Brown were made that depositions be taken from Edna (Rabbits) Murray, now serving a term in the Missouri prison at Jefferson City, and Mrs. Gladys Sawyer, wife of the convicted Bremer kidnaping. Mrs. Sawyer now lives in Omaha.

Mrs. Murray was tried as a conspirator in the Bremer kidnaping but before the case went to the jury the government moved for dismissal. However, she was returned to the Missouri prison from which she escaped while serving a 25-year term for robbery.

WAS BREMER WITNESS?

Mrs. Sawyer testified in the trial of Peifer, convicted as the "finger-man" in the Hamm kidnaping. Peifer committed suicide in the Ramsey county jail shortly after he was sentenced to a 30-year prison term. Mrs. Sawyer testified at that trial that she overheard Peifer say to Sawyer, "Tom Brown and I just made \$36,000. It was Hamm kidnaping money."

When she admitted in Federal court that the words "It was Hamm kidnaping money" were her own conclusion, that portion of her answer was stricken.

The hearing was recessed until 10 A. M. Monday, September 11, to permit the city to get the depositions from the two women.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS
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ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS

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Brown Case Halts; Reveal Hotbed Of Greed Among Police

With revelations that St. Paul's Mr. Brown, then a detective, in police department has been a hotbed of jealousies, rivalries, greeds, and ambitions in the hands of a civil service appeals board, the Thomas A. Brown ouster appeal hearing was being held in abeyance today until Sept. 14.

Testimony late Friday was that

Mr. Brown, then a detective, instructed an inspector to tip off mobsters on police activities.

During the intervening days, John L. Connolly, city attorney and L. L. Anderson, attorney for Brown, will take depositions from witnesses away from St. Paul.

The tip-off testimony was given by James P. Crumley, former inspector of detectives whose discharge was sustained by the same board which is hearing the Brown appeal.

He said that when Edward G. Bremer was being held for \$200,000 ransom, January, 1934, Brown asked him to go to the home of Harry Sawyer with the information that police and federal agents were speeding to Detroit lakes on a secret mission in the case. Crumley said he gave the information to Sawyer and reported back to Brown.

In cross examination, Crumley said he didn't like Tom Brown. "I hadn't spoke to him for 10 years until two days before I was named inspector of detectives," he said.

Miss Betty Baerwald, 668 Central Park place, testified she had been a maid at the Harry Sawyer home near Snail lake from July, 1933 to May, 1934, and that Brown had been out there "more than once."

(Continued ON PAGE 2, Col. 3.)

(Continued From Page 1.)

On cross examination, she said he was there "at least two times," but added he remained only a short time.

Brown was called to the stand in a surprise move by the city and was subjected to a cross examination by Mr. Connolly, his direct testimony being reserved until the city has rested its case and the defense opens.

He denied he ever gave information to Sawyer and also that he had tipped off the Barker-Karpis gang while they lived at 1031 S. Robert st. prior to the kidnapings.

This latter incident was not included in the specific charges against Brown, which are that he tipped off police activities and aided the Karpis-Barker gang in the kidnapings of William Hamm, Jr., and Mr. Bremer, but it was introduced by the city over objections of Mr. Anderson.

Names of all persons indicted in the kidnapings were read to Crumley and Brown. Each denied knowing most of them, but admitted they knew a few.

Brown said he knew Harry Sawyer and John Peiffer. Crumley said he knew them and also Verne Miller and Myrtle Eaton.

"High-Class People."

When Crumley took the witness stand, Mr. Connolly asked him about a conversation with Brown at the time of the Bremer kidnaping.

"Brown asked me," Crumley testified, "if I had any idea Myrtle Eaton knew anything about the kidnapers. I said, 'They are pretty high-class people, and if they are tough, she certainly is connected.'

— DUCS

with it.' Eugene Just said, 'You're crazy.'

"In the light of the subsequent federal indictment naming Myrtle Eaton as one of the kidnapers, you weren't so far wrong, were you?" Mr. Connolly inquired.

"I ain't been so far wrong in a lot of things," Crumley replied, and added, "And you know it."

Asked how he first learned of the kidnaping, he replied: "There was a lot of excitement at headquarters, but nobody told me noth-

Sawyer, Karpis, Barker Cook Spuds At Alcatraz

Not cooking up kidnaping and bank-robbing plots these days, but cooking the spuds at Alcatraz are Harry Sawyer, Arthur (Doc) Barker and Alvin Karpis.

Maj. C. J. Shuttleworth, former Ramsey county chief jailer and deputy and now deputy warden at the San Francisco bay penal colony, brought this word back to St. Paul, where he is spending his vacation.

Karpis, serving life for the William Hamm, Jr., kidnaping, and Barker and Sawyer, in for life for the Edward G. Bremer abduction, work daily in the kitchen and shop, Mr. Shuttleworth said.

ing. I was walking east Tom Grace and I asked, 'Who was it?' He said, 'Bremer.' So I knew it was something important.

Three Out Of Town.

"The next day I was told to scout around and look up some people. So I went down to a parking lot, looking for Morris Roisner. They told me he was out of town. "So I went down to the Republic Finance Co., to look for Leon Gleckman. They told me he was out of town.

"I went out to the Hollyhocks to see Peiffer. Saph McKenna told me he was out of town. In Florida." "Did you go to Florida to find him?"

"No. I didn't have no money like I'm supposed to have now." "Then what did you do?"

"I went to McCormick's restaurant to find Harry Sawyer, and Pat Riley said, 'Don't you know where he lives? He's across the street from Tom Brown's farm.'

Later in his testimony, Crumley remarked, "I'd see Pat Riley on Wabasha st., and I'd holler at him to hurry and bring Eddie Bremer back."

Sent To Tip Sawyer.

Describing his visit to the Sawyer home, which he said was at Brown's direction, Crumley said he came up

to the house, alone, in a car, and Sawyer came out. He testified, "I said, 'Harry, they grabbed Eddie Bremer.' He said, 'The hell they did.' I said, 'Walter Magee got a hone message to look under his steps and he did and found a note.' He said, 'That big so and so, the first thing he did was to run to the police.' I said I didn't know anything about it."

Later, he testified, Brown asked him to go to Sawyer again, and tell him that William McMullin, a detective, and some federal agents were going to Detroit Lakes to investigate a hot tip. He said Sawyer replied, "I don't care where they go, and he reported that back to Brown.

On cross-examination by Mr. Anderson, the attorney began asking him if he knew the various members of the mob. To the names of Alvin Karpis, the two Barkers, Vallery Davis, Harry Farmer and others, Crumley replied "no."

When asked about J. J. McLaughlin, he replied, "I didn't know him. I only called up Tom Newman to have some fun with Morris Goldberg." The reference was to a phone call, recorded on a Pamo-graph disc, which was used as evidence against Crumley in his own dismissal.

"Did you know a Whitey?" Anderson asked.

"I knew a Sioux City Whitey in a \$200,000 payoff, from here to Gary, Ind."

He said he became well acquainted with Myrtle Eaton in the shooting of Frank Ventress in the Green Lantern cafe a few years ago.

In his cross-examination, Brown was asked by Mr. Connolly if he knew "Ma" Barker, and other members of the Barker-Karpis gang. The only ones he said he knew were Harry Sawyer, Myrtle Eaton. He also said he knew Jack Peiffer.

Q. Didn't you take Crumley task for calling up Myrtle Eaton in connection with the Hamm kidnaping?

A. No (the answer was shouted) Switching his line of attack, Mr. Connolly asked the witness if on April 25, 1932, one Nick Hennegar (West St. Paul citizen who since has died) did not visit the police station and tell him about the Barker brothers and Karpis living 1031 S. Robert st.

"I never saw him," was the answer.

"Didn't he show you pictures of the three?"

"I told you I never saw him." Crumley Had Charge.

Q. Wasn't Fred Raasch sent at 11 a. m. the next morning to investigate?

A. Crumley had charge of investigation.

Q. And when Raasch got there he found the doors open, the room still going?"

A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. At that time one of the three Barkers or Karpis—was wanted Missouri on a murder charge?

A. I believe so. The witness denied that he sent Crumley out to Sawyer's tip off the latter of city and federal officers going to Detroit Lakes look for Bremer kidnapers.

THE ST. PAUL



"I DIDN'T KNOW NONE OF THEM MURDERERS; ONLY HIGH CLASS THIEVES." That was part of the testimony given late Friday in the Thomas A. Brown ouster hearing by JAMES P. CRUMLEY, left, former police inspector of detectives, who was removed and his removal sustained by an appeals board on charges ranging from malfeasance to bribery.

Crumley alleged that he, as an inspector, took orders from MR. BROWN, right, a detective. Crumley testified that on Mr. Brown's instructions he tipped off Harry Sawyer, convicted Edward G. Bremer kidnaping, that Detective William McMullin and several government men were on their way to Detroit Lakes during the Bremer kidnaping.

Crumley, asked if he disliked Mr. Brown, concluded his testimony with the words: "I'm not one of those guys who say I like a guy when I don't. No, I don't like him and I ain't liked him since he got Campbell." (He referred, apparently, to a former chief, who resigned.)



THE FIRST WITNESS to "put the finger on" ousted Detective Thomas A. Brown, as a visitor to the Harry Sawyer home, was BETTY I. BAERWALD, maid at the Sawyer farm, 10 miles north of St. Paul, from July, 1933 to May, 1934. She said she saw Brown at the farm at least twice and identified pictures of members of the Barker-Karpis gang as being visitors at the farm. Brown was alone when he visited the farm, she said.

SAYS EX-CHIEF SENT 'TIP OFF' TO KIDNAPERS

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—(P)—James P. Crumley, dismissed detective, late today told a statutory appeals board that Tom Brown, former police chief, sent him to "tip off" Harry Sawyer, convicted kidnapers, concerning police movements during investigation of the Edward G. Bremer kidnaping.

Bremer kidnaping.
Crumley testified before the board hearing Brown's appeal from dismissal from the police force on charges he informed the kidnapers of police plans during investigation of the Bremer and William Hamm kidnappings.

Earlier Brown himself had been called to the stand over the protests of his attorneys. He vigorously denied the charges against him, although he admitted knowing several of those subsequently charged with participation in the two abductions.

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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

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Mr. Neumann
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bachman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowley
Mr. Eggers
Mr. Forworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Hebo
Mr. Johnson
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Tracy

Grand Jury Demands Full Law Enforcement; Directs Attention to Men Eligible for Retirement; Urges Citizens Obey Laws Suggests Police Force Revision

The final report to Judge Horace D. Dickinson of the summer grand jury, which concluded its four-months session on Saturday, follows:

"Consonant with its purpose, the jury considered many matters affecting the peace and welfare of the community in some instances voting indictments and in others voting 'no bills.'

"Beyond the consideration of regular routine of criminal matters, derelictions, charges of neglect of official duties, law violations, etc., evidence was produced to show violations of our election laws, such as the appointment of a man to act as an election official who had not complied with residence requirements, the counting of ballots by people who had not been officially appointed to do that work; by allowing people not authorized by the election laws to remain in the polls after they had been closed and while the ballots were being counted.

"Criminal motive or intent were not shown in these reported infractions; but we would respectfully call the attention of the city council and those delegated to enforce the election laws to the possibilities of destruction of the safeguards and protection thrown about our election system by carelessness or indifference toward the full and complete enforcement of the election laws, which laws have been enacted from time to time at the experience of the public. In such matters determined, with the view of keeping the ballot unhampered, untampered and inviolate.

"Evidence of men and women seducing young girls to houses of prostitution and operation of such houses for profit and gain, has been presented to us and it is our conclusion that such seducing or 'procuring' of young girls for such houses has become a serious menace in our county.

"We call upon all branches of our law enforcement bodies to sedulously and determinedly suppress the nefarious business

of 'procuring.' We urge your courts to mete out severe punishment to such offenders.

"We urge all citizens, civilians and officials to unite in vocal protest against those men and women who prey upon innocent girls and destroy their lives by enticing and seducing them into houses of prostitution.

LITTLE INQUIRY MADE ON LIQUOR LICENSING

"Our city liquor ordinance requires an applicant for license to sell intoxicating liquor, to fill out a questionnaire containing about 22 questions. We learned that much of this questionnaire is brushed over quickly; that apparently most emphasis is laid upon that part requiring the payment of current taxes upon buildings to be used for the sale of liquor; that little or no heed is taken of the names of the references given by the applicants. The reason for such lack of attention is stated to be that the license department — because of lack of funds — has not sufficient personnel to properly check application forms in detail to determine the value and veracity of the answers.

"The police department is required to place its seal of approval on all applications for intoxicating liquor licenses. We learned that the police, because of lack of funds, perfunctorily almost, approved or disapproved such applications, basing action solely upon information as to criminality, which information is obtained from certain bureaus in the city government. Very little, if any, other investigation is made of applicants.

"Believing the liquor business, which our community has seen fit to legitimize by licensing, is a profitable business for the community because of the large amount of revenue derived from its licensing fees; and that since apparently it is the will of the majority in the

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community to conserve that source of revenue by continuing the licensing of places selling intoxicating liquor, efforts should be made by our licensing agencies to improve the personnel of those engaging in the liquor business.

SUGGEST MORE POLICE TO CHECK APPLICANTS

To that end, we recommended during our session to members of the city council that the personnel of the police department be increased to include officers who would specialize in making proper investigation of all applicants for liquor licenses, using any and all proper sources which might or could divulge information concerning the reputation, character, habits, records and financial and moral responsibility of the applicants.

The city council members responded readily to our suggestion: two men were added to the personnel of the police department, having entered upon duty September 1.

BELIEVE POLICE CAN PREVENT VIOLATIONS

"It is our belief that in many places in Minneapolis and elsewhere in Hennepin county intoxicating liquor is being sold without legal license to make such sales.

"We recognize the fact that it is not always easy to obtain legal evidence against such violators of the law. We realize that a police officer, because he may be known or because he would be in uniform, might find it more difficult than a civilian to obtain proper legal evidence for conviction for violations of the law. Nevertheless, we feel that our law enforcing agents can, if they are energetic, watchful and determined, prevent law infractions to a positive degree of sureness.

"We, therefore, call upon our law enforcement officers to stop violation of our liquor laws. The public is not willing to admit or concede that our law enforcement officers are unable to enforce the laws which have been enacted for protection of the public.

"We believe, and in many instances we have information, individually and as a body, that not only are the liquor laws being violated but that most me-

chines are operating in many places in Minneapolis. We know that dice games are being played publicly in Minneapolis. These things are violations of the law.

"We have not seen fit to stage spectacular raids on places where it was suspected or known that the law was being violated, while we have been in session, believing that sporadic raids, with resultant newspaper headlines, do not tend to effect a cure of law violations; but we have heard testimony and made observations which have convinced us that in many instances law enforcement has been lax and we now expect and demand that all persons engaged as law-enforcing officers in this county do their duty at all times.

"And, furthermore, it is suggested that the general public not only demand such enforcement, but refrain from violation of the laws by participation.

CRITICIZES CONDITIONS IN WOMEN'S WORKHOUSE

"Committees from the grand jury visited the city jail, county jail, workhouse at Parkers Lake, General hospital, Glen Lake school for boys, county home for girls, women's workhouse and the Glen Lake sanatorium. In general, conditions were satisfactory. The women's workhouse at Camden place is particularly well managed. Mrs. Lutz is to be commended for efficient service.

"Certain recommendations are offered, however, viz:

"At the workhouse at Parkers lake, the kitchen contained two leaking water spigots and a leaking spout on the coffee container, both of which, with very little expense and application, could have been put in good workable condition. They should be repaired at once.

"The metal plates, cups and saucers, spoons, knives and forks used by the inmates, after being cleaned by steam, apparently are left to dry on an open table between meals. Hundreds of flies covered these dishes. Disease could be spread very readily in this manner. We believe some provision should be made to properly cover these dishes.

"Mashed potatoes and other

cooked foods were left in the open in uncovered pans. Flies swarmed over this food which was to be eaten later by the inmates. A large container held soup for the inmates—many flies had fallen into it."

"The floor of the kitchen was dirty in spots. Such a condition hardly seems necessary in a modern kitchen containing up-to-date equipment and where there is an abundant supply of manual labor at hand.

PROPOSE MEETINGS WITH PUBLIC OFFICIALS

"Believing that round-table discussions with city and county officials to learn at first-hand law-enforcement difficulties, would be advantageous to both officials and the public we called upon the sheriff, mayor, chief of police, several members of the city council and some members of other public departments, to come to the grand jury room for meetings. Our conclusions from such meetings are that in the main our city and county officials are intelligent, honest and are endeavoring to do their duty as public servants. Evidence to the effect that some members of the sheriff's force and city police department are derelict in their duty, came to us during the session, by inference, letters and testimony given in many cases; but no matter that could be called positive in a criminal sense was presented against any police officer for our consideration.

"In our meeting with the mayor and chief of police, matters of traffic regulation and also the sale of intoxicating liquor in unlicensed places, were discussed. We were promised hearty and full co-operation and proper enforcement of laws.

"At the present time, there is a general discussion being carried on in Minneapolis daily newspapers, among civic organizations and clubs, regarding the necessity for increasing the personnel of the Minneapolis police department by 50 new men.

"Our conclusion, after our work during this session and based on that experience, is that there is no particular necessity at this time to add a fixed number of men to the department, but believe police should be added to the depart-

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ment only when a specific demand for additional men manifests itself.

"To say '50 men are needed' without designating definite and specific placement for such men, we believe, is just reaching out blindly in the dark. As specific need for men in particular places develops, the city council will, we believe, devise ways and means to appoint and pay such men.

"We would suggest that present thought be given to more

efficiency in the police department. It might be well to consider the possibility of effecting the retirement on pension of those now in the department who have reached a certain age and who no longer are physically able to do the work required and which can only be done by younger men.

"During the contact of the grand jury with the county attorney's office, we have been accorded the fullest consideration and co-operation."

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Raasch Tells Of Tip About Karpis Gang

**Edna Murray Deposition
Adds To Evidence Of
Hunch Given Gang-
sters of Impending
Raid.**

Charges that former Detective Thomas A. Brown tipped off an impending raid on an apartment housing two Barker-Karpis mobsters, was made in the dismissed detective's ouster hearing today.

The allegation, which City Attorney John L. Connolly said had not been uncovered heretofore, was made by Edna (Rabbits) Murray, Barker-Karpis moll, now serving time for burglary, in a deposition obtained from her last week.

Seeks To Strengthen Link.

Today the city attempted to strengthen the link which it alleges existed between Mr. Brown and Harry Sawyer, underworld kingpin and convicted "lifer" in the Edward G. Bremer abduction.

Testimony along this line was given by:

Fred Raasch, former detective now under six months sentence for tipping off police raids, who said Mr. Brown, as chief, ordered him in 1932 to stall an investigation of a S. Robert st. hideout of the Barker-Karpis mob, thus permitting them time to flee the place.

The Murray woman, who testified she saw Brown in Sawyer's saloon on Wabasha st., said the late George (Baby Face) Nelson also was there.

Raasch testified that after his investigation of the S. Robert st. hideout, he returned to find Sawyer walking out of the chief's office. He said Sawyer asked: "Well, you found everything clean, didn't you?"

The Murray woman, who testified that when she became worried during the shooting of Ray McCord, Northwest Air lines radio man, Jan. 13, 1934, Volney Davis, her paramour, told her not to worry because if there was "any heat" on her apartment "Sawyer would be the first to find out about it and he would let us know."

Bristles With Sensations.

The reopened hearing bristled with sensations today.

First witness called was Raasch. During the reading of the depositions, L. L. Anderson, Mr. Brown's attorney, declared that the hearing had "degenerated into a witches' blot."

"It's a case of somebody heard so-and-so say they heard so-and-so say they heard so-and-so heard somebody say so-and-so."

An unusual sidelight on police activities came from Raasch when he testified that he turned over to Sawyer evidence—a box of shells—which he, Raasch, gathered at the S. Robert st. hideout.

At Lincoln And Lexington.

Miss Murray's deposition said that she was living at the Edgcumbe Apartments, Lexington and Lincoln Aves. late in 1933, around Christmas time.

Q. After you moved to the Edg-
(Continued On Page 2, Col. 4.)

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Says Brown Allowed Gang To Flee City

(Continued From Page 1.)

cumbe apartment, did you remain in that apartment on each night?

A. No, sir; I moved out of there for one night.

Q. And how did you come to move out for this particular night?

A. Fred Barker came over to my apartment about 8 o'clock in the evening and I was alone. Him and Harry Campbell; and he told me a few things and said I should get out of the apartment for that night; they were coming out to raid somebody in the building, so I left. I will repeat it as he said it: He said that Brown called Sawyer or went out to Sawyer's and asked Sawyer if it was any of his gang that was living in the Edgcumbe and if it was he better have them get out because they were going out to investigate a man that lived in the building. He took me over to Bill Weaver's apartment in the Moonlight Garden. Volney wasn't there and he said, "I'll get hold of Volney and stop him."

Safe To Go Back.

Her deposition stated further that she returned to her own apartment the next evening about 8 and that Fred Barker told her that it was safe for her to go back. She explained that she understood that it was not her apartment that was under investigation but someone else's being sifted about an out-of-state license plate. Her testimony also stated that Volney Davis had rented quarters in the Edgcumbe apartments from a Mr. Reed under the name V. E. Davis, and that Volney had a conversation with Sawyer in regard to it. Her testimony was that Volney told her "Sawyer said Mr. Brown said Davis must have been a dumb yokel-to-live under his right name and pull the job he did." Her deposition added that Volney

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Beaghman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dewey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

DAN M. [Signature]

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also said that a week after the Bremer ransom money was paid, Sawyer knew he was suspected of the kidnaping. He said the Barker-Karpis mob was under suspicion.

Hiding On Robert St.

Raasch testified that a Nick Hennegraf came to headquarters on April 25, 1932, to inform police that Kate (Ma) Barker, the late Fred Barker, Arthur (Doc) Barker and Alvin Karpis were hiding out at 1031 S. Robert st.; that later Mr. Hennegraf was called to the telephone and said that his mother had just told him the people were moving out.

Raasch said that Mr. Brown, then chief, came in about 8 a. m., saw Mr. Hennegraf; then informed Raasch he had "better get away from that guy." Raasch said he went to the bureau of records, read the papers, returned about 11 a. m., and that, on instructions of ousted Inspector of Detectives James P. Crumley, went to the Robert st. address, found the radio playing and everyone gone.

Met Sawyer Coming Out.

He said that he returned and met Sawyer, now serving life in Alcatraz, coming out of the chief's office. Raasch testified that Sawyer asked if he had been over to the West Side and that when he, Raasch, said he had, Sawyer inquired, "You found everything clean, didn't you?" Raasch said he replied, "If you mean finding nobody there except some clothes and things—yes."

Raasch said that Mr. Hennegraf first thought that the Barker-Karpis mobsters were "musicians because they carried violin cases in and out." Carried Violin Cases.

"He asked me to go with him and I said I would if I was instructed," Raasch testified.

He was questioned by Hilary Flynn, first assistant city attorney:

Q. What did you do?

A. We—Crumley and I—went up to the showup for 30 minutes. I went down alone and talked to this fellow (Hennegraf).

He said that Crumley had stopped to talk to some one else. Then Raasch related about the phone call Mr. Hennegraf had from his mother. "We stood around talking and a few minutes later Brown came

Q. When was that?

A. A few minutes after 9.

Q. What happened?

A. I told Hennegraf "Here's the chief," and walked away. Brown told me I'd "better get away from that guy. Duck upstairs," he said. I went up to the bureau of records and read a paper until about 11 o'clock.

He said that when he returned Crumley told him to take his partner and "take a run out there."

"We went out. The place was open and a radio was playing," Raasch said. "There was some shot gun shells around. I went back and told Crumley there was nobody there. He told me to tell Brown. I went up and Harry Sawyer was coming out. He asked if I'd been out to the west side. I said, yes. He said, you found everything clean, didn't you? and I said that if he meant finding nobody there, except some clothes and things, yes.

"I had picked up a box of shells and I showed them to him. He said, Give me them, so I did."

Q. He asked you for them?

A. He told me he wanted to give the stuff back to show that everything was all right.

Q. Then what?

A. I went to the chief's office and told him they had gone. He mumbled, "okay."

Q. Did you mention the shells to Brown?

A. No. I didn't.

Raasch's record in office, his removal, his indictment and conviction on charges of malfeasance were gone into under cross-examination. Raasch is now at liberty pending an appeal. He was questioned by L. L. Anderson, attorney for Mr. Brown.

Q. Why did you leave the department?

A. I was dismissed by Commis-

sioner Warren, (H. E. Warren, former public safety commissioner).

Q. Were you convicted of a crime?

A. A jury found me guilty of malfeasance in office.

Q. For tipping off criminals?

A. No. For tipping off about slot machines that were not there.

Q. From your own knowledge you didn't know who lived at that home?

A. No, I don't.

Earlier in the city's case, Crumley testified that Brown had sent him to Sawyer's to tip him off that police and G-men were going to visit Detroit Lakes.

Today Assistant Inspector William McMullin testified that on Jan. 24, 1934, Detective Patrick Lannon came to his office and told him that he had to go to Detroit Lakes on a tip that Bremer kidnapers were there. He said they picked up a federal agent, drove to Detroit Lakes, looked up the marshal, investigated, found nothing and returned. Mr. Lannon gave similar testimony.

Depositions Read.

After further testimony about the trip, the introductions of depositions, taken recently from Edna Murray and Mrs. Sawyer began.

Mr. Flynn was sworn and took the stand. The Murray deposition was read, with Mr. Flynn reading the answers; City Attorney John L. Connally the questions.

She traced her activities with the Barker-Karpis mob.

She told of being at Long Lake, Ill., then of coming to St. Paul.

Q. Did you visit Sawyer at any time?

A. Yes. Early in September we drove to his saloon. We drove to the back and Sawyer was talking to someone in a car.

Over

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Brown In Car.

Q. Who was in the car?
A. One man was Mr. Tom Brown.
Q. Anyone else come up there?
A. Yes. Baby Face Nelson. He stayed in the car until the Brown car left and then he talked to Sawyer.

She testified that the day after the Bremer kidnaping she left St. Paul.

Q. Were you living continuoualy at the Edgcumbe apartments?
A. Yes. Except one night. Fred Barker came and said Brown called Sawyer and asked if it was any of his gang who lived at the Edgcumbe. Barker told me to get out for the night as there was to be a raid. I went to Bill Weaver's apartment (William "Phoenix Donald" Weaver, convicted Bremer kidnaper.)

Told To Go Back.

She testified that the next day Fred Barker told her it was safe to go back home—that "the police had been investigating out-of-state plates on a car. She said he told her it was "a minor offense and I could go back."

The next questions opened up the shooting of Ray McCord, Northwest Airlines radio man, who, in uniform, was apparently mistaken for a policeman and shot by Barker-Karpis mobsters Jan. 13, 1934.

Sawyer Would Give Tip.

The Murray woman said she first heard about it over the radio; told Volney Davis (confessed and sentenced snatcher) that she was afraid of the excitement and wanted to leave

"Volney told me there wasn't any need to be nervous; that if there was any heat on that building, Sawyer would be the first one to find out about it and let us know."

Miami (Florida) Tribune of September 14, 1936

Sensational Expose Seen in Adams Trial

Startling revelations that may involve many prominent Miamians are scheduled to be made during the trial of Joseph H. Adams, Miami dog track and hotel operator, who goes on trial during the October term of U. S. District Court, beginning October 19. Adams is charged with harboring Alvin Karpis, former Public Enemy No. 1, during the gangster's brief sojourn in Miami during January, 1935. He also is charged with violation of the national firearms act, but it is thought that the firearms charge will not be tried during the fall term.

Adams is accused in an indictment, returned by a Federal grand jury in February, 1935, of harboring Karpis, then a fugitive from justice, in a downtown hotel, and later in a residence in the northeast section of the city. The case has been postponed three times, twice at the request of the government, and the other time at the request of defense counsel.

From the Miami (Florida) Tribune of 9/14/36 - continued, #2

Another important case is that of Fritz W. Danielson, St. Paul, Minn., carpenter, who is under indictment returned by the last federal grand jury for attempted extortion by mail.

Danielson, who says he was in an alley near the spot where Walter Liggett, crusading St. Paul newspaper editor, was murdered, attempted to extort money from Isidore (Kid Cann) Blumenfeld and Meyer Schuldberg, threatening to reveal their part in the

(Continued on Page Twenty-two)

(Continued from Page Three)
murder unless they "came across."

Kid Cann was tried and acquitted for Liggett's murder, and Schuldberg was his "alibi" witness in the trial. Danielson told fed-

eral authorities he saw the murderer and traced the car containing Cann and Schuldberg to a barber shop. He asked \$5,000 from Schuldberg, and told Cann "this case has cost you plenty but it will cost you more before I am through with you."

Another important case to be tried during the fall term is that of Edwin Jack Lentz, Alice Gene Miller, and Joseph Walsh, indicted for robbery on the high seas.

The three, said by immigration authorities to be part of an international gang of card sharps and ship thieves that have been mulcting passengers on Miami-Havana ships for the past three years, are charged with robbing Gustave Gerring, 21-year-old Swede, who was on a tour of the Americas, of \$1,100 on board the U.S. Florida during a passage from Havana to Miami.

Gerring told federal authorities that the women, described as the "come-on" or "lure" for the gang, invited him to her stateroom for a friendly game of cards. Lentz and Walsh are alleged to have participated in the game. Gerring said he lost \$1,400 before he realized he was being cheated. When he started to leave, he says, the men snatched the remainder of his \$2,500 bankroll and pushed him from the cabin.

Other cases to be tried before Judge John W. Holland include counterfeiting, violations of the liquor laws, the national motor vehicle transportation act, narcotic cases, and other violations.

Judge Holland tomorrow will close the Miami division of Federal court for a month, hearing only *ex parte* cases for an hour on Tuesdays and an hour on Thursdays. He plans to review several cases, which he has under advisement.

Sensational Expose Seen in Adams Trial

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1-576-A

MIAMI TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 14, 1936

Mr. Nathan	Mr. Tolson
Mr. Beaughman	Mr. Coffey
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Devaney
Mr. Egan	Mr. Felt
Mr. Glavin	Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester	Mr. Joseph
Mr. Nichols	Mr. Quinn
Mr. Pernwein	Mr. Schlesinger
Mr. Tracy	Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy	

• Adams is accused in an indictment, returned by a Federal grand jury in February, 1935, of harboring Karpis, then a fugitive from justice, in a downtown hotel, and later in a residence in the northeast section of the city. The case has been postponed three times, twice at the request of the government, and the other time at the request of defense counsel.

On the docket for the fall term of Criminal court are 88 cases, W. Sanders Gramling, assistant U. S. district attorney, said yesterday. The cases cover almost every violation of the federal statutes.

Another important case is that of Fritz W. Danielson, St. Paul, Minn., carpenter, who is under indictment returned by the last federal grand jury for attempted extortion by mail.

Danielson, who says he was in an alley near the spot where Walter Liggett, crusading St. Paul newspaper editor, was murdered, attempted to extort money from Isidore (Kid Cann) Blumenfeld and Meyer Schulberg, threatening to reveal their part in the

(Continued on Page Twenty-two)

(The rest of this clipping was missing when received in the Files Section)

HARWOOD NAMED AS A CHIEF FIGURE AS 50 TELL OF 'PROTECTION'

BY RALPH KELLY.

Bribery indictments against six or more members of the Cleveland police department will be sought soon before the present grand jury by Safety Director Eliot Ness.

Approximately 50 witnesses familiar with the operations of bootleggers in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth precincts—the Collinwood-Nottingham area—have charged the policemen, in statements to Ness, with bribe-taking over a period of years, it was reported.

The statements of the witnesses were made in a three-month investigation of police activities begun June 6 when Ness relieved Capt. Michael J. Harwood as commanding officer of the Fourteenth Precinct after the safety director raided a bookie joint, operating without hindrance in the captain's precinct, and discovered that Edward Harwood, the captain's son, had a connection with the joint.

Several of the policemen involved in the stories of liquor operations have given statements and helped in the investigation, reports said.

Capt. Harwood is one of the chief figures named by witnesses in the system by which liquor operations were protected by police during prohibition.

Others Involved.

Also accused by witnesses of a major part in the protection system are:

A deputy police inspector, now on active duty.

Three police lieutenants.

One patrolman.

Several other policemen are involved in the stories of witnesses, in a minor way.

The six are accused in the statements of several witnesses of having accepted money directly from bootleggers, having collected money for others or having received money collected as a part of the protection

system. Ness said last night he would not confirm or deny the reports of projected activities or to comment on his investigation.

"I said in a recent public statement to the Police Pension Board that I was investigating charges relating to Capt. Harwood which might, if substantiated, make him ineligible for pension," Ness said. "I said then that I would report the result of my investigation to the proper authorities when it was completed."

"I have made no report to the proper authorities. Publication of any report whether true or false, of my incompletely completed activities is embarrassing to me."

Shake-up Expected.

The investigation will produce the first tremendous shake-up in the regime of Ness as safety director, whether or not the charges of witnesses are substantiated or result in criminal indictments. The investigation has produced so much evidence of police neglect, stupidity and inefficiency that it seemed certain to observers last night that a major house cleaning in the department must follow, regardless of the criminal proceedings against individuals.

The investigation is a lineal descendant of that made by a newspaper reporter and County Prosecu-

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Mr. Egan
Mr. Forworth
Mr. Glavin
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Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Timm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

7-576-A *McCarture* *Do*

tor Frank T. Culitan ~~last~~ spring which resulted in the bribery conviction of former Capt. Louis J. Cadek, who saved \$100,000 in the years in which his salary was about a third of that amount.

The statements of witnesses thus far tell of a succession of conspiracies between police and bootleggers by which police officers become virtual partners of home-brew parlors, breweries, speakeasies, distilleries and liquor-running gangs.

Total Near \$100,000.

The amounts of the bribes alleged might total well over \$100,000, reports said.

The area covered by the Collinwood - Nottingham precincts was served during prohibition by a tremendous number of speakeasies, most of which operated without a show of hindrance of police. The area also was a major landing point for liquor shipped across Lake Erie, and Cleveland's principal liquor-running gangs used its more isolated beaches for landings.

Reports at that time said these landing operations were not only tolerated but assisted by policemen.

Typical of the statements made to Ness and his investigators is that of a witness who said he operated a home-brew parlor in the Fourteenth Precinct for nearly ten years. He gave up his business a year before the return of beer, he said, "because the going was rough and there wasn't much money in it any more."

The witness said he began to operate in about 1923 and for a couple of years "went natural."

"I didn't have any regular protection and I got kicked in every once in a while," he said. "Every now and then I could get a cop or two to lay off, but not for long.

"Braced" Policeman.

"Other fellows in the same business as myself said I better fix it up with — (a police officer) I knew — a little, so I braced him one day. I put some money in an envelope and just handed it to him as a present without saying anything. He put it in his pocket.

"I asked him if we couldn't fix things up some way because you couldn't make any money if you ran a couple of days and were closed a couple more days. He said, well, he might talk business with me because I didn't blab like so many of the fellows did. I said there were some other fellows who would like to make some arrangements, and I said I would talk to them and then talk to him again.

"So I talked it over with the fellows, four of them. They had beer houses like mine. Every month they would give me \$20 or \$25 each and I would put it in an envelope and on the last day of the month I would meet — down at the corner of Waterloo and 156th.

"He would come along, in his uniform, and I would walk up and hand him the envelope. People were around, of course, but they never paid any attention. He would put the envelope in his pocket and pass the time of day with me. After that he would walk on.

~~Paid for his beer~~
"I used to go to parties at his house sometimes, and sometimes I would deliver beer to his house. He never paid me for any beer, although he always pretended he was going to.

"I never had any trouble with the police after that. I paid off every month for about six years, I guess."

Another witness told of buying whisky from the Fourteenth Precinct station in the early days of prohibition.

"I used to call up the precinct and tell an officer to send a couple over to Joe's," he said. "Sometimes the officer would bring a couple of quarts himself, but mostly he'd send another cop in uniform.

"They were hard to do business with because after you bought their liquor, like as not, they'd come and make a raid and take it away and you would have to buy it back. Oh, yes, they were swell fellows to do business with."

Assigned to Corners.

A police officer in the precinct described to investigators the method of one of the officers involved of handling subordinates he could not trust to honor his agreements with law breakers:

"The cops that couldn't be 'trusted to play ball' would be sent to stand on certain corners and told to watch for violations of law at those corners. Then the word would go out to the joints that the cops were on such-and-such corners and they would go ahead and run O. K."

The investigation has been under way since the raid by Ness June 6 on a bookie joint at 1775 Ivanhoe Road N. E. Ness found that Edward Harwood, son of Capt. Harwood, lived in the building, received the rent for the gambling room and received rent for a restaurant in front of the gambling room.

Ness relieved Capt. Harwood of duty following his raid and announced he would begin an investigation not only of Harwood but of all police activities in the precinct.

Feught Harwood Retirement.

Since then the director has spent a large part of his time in the Fourteenth Precinct and in the adjoining Fifteenth, seeking to unravel the details of conspiracies as reported by witnesses.

Several weeks ago Ness went before the police pension board to fight Capt. Harwood's application for disability retirement. The application was made in his absence from the city, without his concurrence. He informed the pension board that his investigation was not completed, but added that if charges made against Harwood were proved true the captain would be ineligible for pension.

Under pension board rules, conviction on a felony charge is one of the few conditions which make an officer ineligible for pension.

All officers involved by the witnesses are veterans of the department. Most of them are on duty in precincts other than the Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH
SEP 16 1936

CITY RESTS IN BROWN CASE; ADJOURNMENT IS GRANTED

The city completed introduction of its direct testimony in the Tom Brown ouster hearing at 1:30 P. M. today and defense attorneys were given to 10 A. M. Monday to examine evidence thus far submitted.

The adjournment was granted L. L. Anderson, Brown's attorney, by a statutory board of appeals hearing the case over the strenuous objection of John L. Connolly, city corporation counsel.

Brown, a former police chief was dismissed from the police department as a detective on charges that he was one of the conspirators in the William Hamm and Edward G. Bremer kidnapings and that he tipped off members of the Barker-Karpis gang concerning police activities.

As the city rested its case Anderson asked a week's continuance, stating, "I am not prepared to go ahead with the defense at this time. The case has not gone in as anticipated and there are many hearsay conversations that must be checked. I have employed other counsel to go through the record with me in preparation for such motions as we desire and I want not less than a week to do this.

"I expected Connolly to take the rest of the day with his witnesses. I think I am entitled to the additional time as this is an important matter, extremely important to Mr. Brown, who has served the city faithfully for 26 years and is the father of 5 children. We know the charges are without foundation and that most of them have been negatived by testimony that has gone in here."

Mr. Nathan
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ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS

SEP 16 1936

Cite Effort To Silence Mrs. Sawyer

Wanted Her To Leave
Omaha, Connolly Says
—Deposition Tells Of
Mobster Doings.

The city today charged dismissed Detective Thomas A. Brown with "deliberately attempting" to get Mrs. Harry Sawyer out of Omaha, where she now lives, so that she could not give a deposition in the detective's appeal hearing.

The accusation, made by John L. Connolly, came during a heated argument between the city attorney and Lewis L. Anderson, Mr. Brown's counsel, today as the hearing, ~~con-~~tinued from Monday, was resumed.

The attorney's argument arose at a high point in the continued reading of the deposition, obtained from the wife of the convicted Edward Bremer kidnaping fingerman in Omaha, where she now lives. The woman had just testified that a friend of Mr. Brown had approached her and, after receiving her statement that "I won't do him any good, and I'll try not to do any harm," suggested that "I leave town."

Attorneys Shout.

Here Mr. Connolly charged Mr. Brown with "deliberately attempting" to get the witness out of the city, to which Mr. Anderson replied that the statement was "full of prejudices." Both men shouted at each other, but the reading was ordered continued.

Political affiliations of Mr. Brown were referred to when ousted Detective Fred Raasch, who had testified earlier in the hearing, was recalled for cross-examination. Mr. Raasch testified that he had been transferred from the west side while Mr. Brown was chief, but did not have an ill-feeling for him, nor did he blame the former chief when he was discharged from the department during Commissioner H. E. Warren's administration.

Mr. Raasch testified: "He (Brown) had it (ill feeling) for me, not me for him."

Active For Mahoney.

The ousted detective admitted that he was "slightly" active in the William Mahoney for mayor campaign, but did not consider any differences between himself and Mr. Brown as arising from the fact that the latter was active in the campaigns of Gerhard Blandie and (Continued On Page 2, Col. 4.)

City Charges Brown With Tampering

(Continued From Page 1.)

Mayor Gehan, who opposed Mr. Mahoney at two-year intervals.

Tells Of Hasty Moving.

Next witness was Mrs. Helen Hannaford, 68, 1035 S. Robert st., from whom the Barker brothers, Fred and "Doc," rented a room at 1031 S. Robert st. in 1922. She told how her son identified pictures of the Barkers, known to her as the "Andersons," in a detective magazine and went to police headquarters to report the case.

She also told how the "Andersons" hastily moved from the house shortly after her son arrived at headquarters but before an investigation was made. The only time after that she saw any member of the family, the woman testified, was a few days later when Mrs. "Ma" Barker ran out of a store into which she had just entered.

The aged woman further testified that her son had told her of talking to the sergeant, chief of police, James Crumley and Mr. Raasch, besides Mr. Brown, at headquarters. She admitted he was after the reward offered for arrest of the Barkers.

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SEP 17 1936

Brown Asked Gleeman Alibi Aid, Raasch Says

Wanted Him to Say He Was Talking to Pair at Time of Murder, Witness Adds.

Thomas A. Brown, discharged detective and former chief of police, asked a policeman to establish an alibi for Abe and Ben Gleeman, convicted of the murder of Burton Stevens eleven years ago, it was testified at Brown's ouster hearing Wednesday.

The city completed presentation of evidence against Brown and the statutory board hearing was adjourned until 10 A. M. Monday to permit defense attorneys to examine the evidence submitted.

The board is hearing Brown's appeal from his dismissal from the police force for allegedly aiding the Barker-Karpis gang, abductors of Edward G. Bremer and William Hamm Jr.

RAASCH TELLS OF ALIBI.

The testimony regarding Brown's alibi request was given by Fred Raasch, who recently was ousted as a St. Paul detective following a police inquiry. Raasch's appeal from the dismissal is pending in court.

Raasch, who previously had testified that Brown had "hard feelings" for him, amplified his statement while under examination by John L. Connolly, city corporation counsel.

"He (Brown) was mad at me in the Gleeman shooting," Raasch said. "He said I could just as well have said I was talking to those kids (the Gleemans) at ten minutes after 1 on the West Side.

"Brown asked me to say I met those two boys, who were on trial for the murder, at 1 o'clock on the day in question."

Raasch said he referred to the murder of Stevens at Ninth and St. Peter streets on February 16, 1925, in gang warfare involving members of an illicit alcohol ring. Stevens was killed shortly after 1 P. M. The Gleemans served time at Stillwater and were paroled.

POLITICAL ROW ALSO FACTURE.

Raasch also said that Brown became angry at him because of Raasch's support of William Mahoney, when Mahoney was mayor.

"When William Mahoney was mayor, I told some people I worked for him," Raasch said. "Brown called me up and said he'd get even with me and put me on nights."

Raasch said he did not know whether other witnesses for the city at the Brown hearing were Mahoney supporters. He said he had been active in Mahoney's campaign.

Raasch was asked by L. L. Anderson, counsel for Brown, whether it "isn't a fact that because of Brown's support first of Gerhard Bundlie (former mayor) and later of Mark Gehan, now mayor, that his opposition has developed."

"I don't know," Raasch answered. Raasch insisted that, despite the Gleeman and Mahoney incidents, he still had no ill-feeling toward Brown, but asserted: "I don't love him. I figure it's all in the business."

Raasch had testified on direct examination that on the morning of April 25, 1932, he was sent to investigate the occupants of a residence at 1031 South Robert street, and that when he arrived the house was empty.

The city contends the occupants were Kate (Ma) Barker, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis and a man identified as Dunlap.

(Please Turn to Page 6, Col. 2.)

tified as Dunlap, alias Anderson, Kate Barker's husband, who was later found slain at a Wisconsin resort.

Attorney Anderson asked:

"Isn't it a fact that you owned a string of slot machines on the West Side when you were assigned over there as a detective?"

"No, it is not," Raasch answered. Raasch said that "all of a sudden bang, I was separated from my partner by Brown and put on nights".

Raasch denied telling Thomas McMahon, another detective, that Brown was responsible for his (Raasch's) discharge, and that Raasch said he would "get" Brown. Raasch denied he has ill feeling toward Brown, stating: "No, he has it for me."

The witness denied it was a fact that he never spoke to the late Nick Hannegraf, the man who tipped off police about the occupants of 1031 South Robert.

The next witness was a white-haired, 68-year-old woman, Mrs. Helen Hannegraf, 1035 South Robert street, mother of Nick Hannegraf, who owned the house at 1031 South Robert street.

OCCUPANTS IDENTIFIED.

The city contends that Brown tipped off the occupants of the house to an impending police raid. From photographs produced by Connolly, Mrs. Hannegraf identified the occupants as Ma Barker, Fred Barker, Karpis and the man known as Dunlap.

Mrs. Hannegraf told of the morning of April 25, 1932, when her son came to her home and excitedly said: "Ma, put your glasses on."

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She related he produced a detective magazine showing that Barker and Karpis were wanted for a murder in Missouri. She said Nick first left the home to tell the West St. Paul police chief of the identity of the "Andersons," the name the gang used, and that he returned in twenty minutes and then left to report the matter to St. Paul police.

She said Nick was told to return to St. Paul police headquarters "about 7 A. M. and to see the chief of police". Brown was chief at the time. The woman said the occupants of the house moved out between 7 and 8:30 A. M.

DUNLAP SLAIN NEXT DAY.

The witness stated that later a man from the State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension asked her to accompany him to a Wisconsin lake to identify the body of Dunlap. She said she could not go. Dunlap was found slain the day after the Barker-Karpis mobsters left the Robert street address.

Mrs. Hannegraf related that about four days after her tenants moved

out she saw Ma Barker in a store in the St. Paul loop.

"I saw the old lady coming in the store," the witness continued.

"She saw me and turned right around and ran out. I ran after her but I wasn't fast enough. She got into a car and a young girl who had been in the house with them was driving the car.

"I got the number of the car and gave it to Melvin Passolt of the State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension."

The witness said that after her tenants left she frequently answered the telephone at 1031 South Robert street, but that "the people would always hang up".

SON WENT TO SEE CRUMLEY.

Cross-examined by Anderson, Mrs. Hannegraf said that when her son left for his second trip to St. Paul police headquarters the morning of April 25 he said he was going to talk to Crumley (James Crumley, then inspector of detectives). Asked whether her son obtained a \$12,500 reward offered for capture of Fred Barker and Karpis, the woman replied:

"He didn't get the reward because the police didn't do nothing. I thought it was funny they moved out in the morning because they said they were going in the afternoon."

Other witnesses for the city were Lieutenant Roy Coffey, Patrolman Louis Schultz and Detective Lieutenant Neal McMahon of the St. Paul police department.

Coffey testified concerning information he received April 25, 1932, from Hannegraf about the occupants of the house at 1031 South Robert street.

He said he was on duty at police headquarters from midnight to 8 A. M. of the 25th, had no detectives available to send to the address and advised Hannegraf to return later and give his information to Crumley. He said Hannegraf returned about 7 A. M., and that "I turned him over to the inspector".

In cross-examination Coffey said Hannegraf had been drinking at the

time. He also testified he telephoned Crumley "around 6 A. M. and I told him it was very important and I wanted him to handle it himself".

Schultz and McMahon testified concerning an alleged tip-off of police activities to Barker-Karpis mobsters on December 29, 1933, when some of the gang lived at the Edgcumbe apartments, Osceola and Lexington avenues. Schultz said he arrested an auto thief suspect and turned him over to McMahon, then head of the auto theft bureau and now city license inspector. McMahon said he investigated the case, found that the man, identified as Jordan, had made a legitimate purchase, and then ordered his release.

McMahon answered "no" when he was asked, "during the course of his investigation did he call Harry Sawyer, convicted in the Bremer abduction, and advise him an investigation was being made of the occupants of the Edgcumbe apartments?"

ANDERSON ASKS DELAY.

As the city rested its case Anderson asked a week's continuance, stating, "I am not prepared to go ahead with the defense at this time. The case has not gone in as anticipated and there are many hearsay conversations that must be checked. I have employed other counsel to go through the record with me in preparation for such motions as we desire and I want not less than a week to do this.

"I expected Connolly to take the rest of the day with his witnesses. I think I am entitled to the additional time as this is an important matter, extremely important to Mr. Brown, who has served the city faithfully for 26 years and is the father of five children. We know the charges are without foundation and that most of them have been

negated by testimony that has gone in here."

Anderson said he was recalling Walter Magee and Thomas Dahill, former police chief, who were city witnesses, for cross-examination.

Connolly told the board that it was understood Mr. Magee could be called for cross-examination but that if Dahill is recalled "he will be Mr. Anderson's witness."

Objecting to the continuance, Connolly said it would be "without precedent. Even in a criminal case when the state rests the trial goes on".

The members of the board held a brief consultation, after which they granted the adjournment.

ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS
SEP 22 1936

PAST POLICING

TESTIMONY in the Brown ouster Monday revives again the release under nominal bonds in 1932 of two gunmen who afterward became involved in serious crimes here.

William Weaver, afterward convicted in the Bremer kidnaping and J. E. Colton, involved in a Minneapolis bank robbery, were picked up for carrying guns under a general clean-up order issued by Thomas E. Dahill, then chief of police. They were released in municipal court on \$500 bail which they at once jumped. Although the police suspected they were wanted gangsters they made no objection to the nominal bail.

At the time it developed that their release followed a plea of a St. Paul business man. On the stand Monday Walter W. Magee, "contact man" in the Bremer kidnaping, admitted that he had interceded for the men at the request of Adolf Bremer who was trying to do a favor for Harry Sawyer, since convicted as fingerman in the kidnaping.

That Mr. Bremer subsequently regretted his aid to men, two of whom afterward showed their ingratitude by kidnaping his son, may safely be assumed. The importance of the incident does not lie in this aspect, especially, but in the fact that a police administration could so easily be persuaded to let dangerous gunmen loose.

It would appear that the Dahill administration was not above doing favors for the notorious Harry Sawyer.

Happily there is reason to believe that this kind of policing no longer exists.

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Walter W. Magee

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Room 5250 _____ 1936.

Phones 53 and 560

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is there any link to
the attached Editorial Comment

LBN
R. E. Joseph.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1936.

TO

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The comment on the
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SUNDAY WORKER
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

McIntire ✓

⑩

Million ~~Graft~~ Laid to Police

(By Associated Press)

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5.—Safety Director Elliott Ness, former "G" man who put Al Capone in Alcatraz Prison, suspended nine police officers today after he completed a report charging that a million dollars graft had been paid to department members.

Ness said he would turn over the report, made after months of investigation, to County Prosecutor Frank T. Cullinan and that it would be rushed to the County Grand Jury, perhaps to a special session tomorrow.

7 - 576 - A

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

OCT 5 1936

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Forworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Shilder	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

✓ *for Sweeny*

GANNON SENTENCED IN HOUSE ROBBERY

**Gets 2 to 10 Years as One of
Trio Raiding Fitzgerald
Home Here.**

A two to ten-year prison term was imposed today on Thomas Gannon, 34 years old, of North St. Paul, when he pleaded guilty in Ramsey County District court, to participating in the robbery of a Summit avenue home May 21.

Gannon was sentenced by Judge James C. Michael in a session that marked the opening of the fall term of court in both the civil and criminal branches.

Gannon was arrested with James Huston, 81 Winnipeg street and Arthur (Wicky) Hanson who was on parole from Stillwater prison. Hanson's parole was revoked. Huston pleaded not guilty to the robbery charge and the case is set for October 13.

Gannon pleaded guilty to third degree robbery and admitted a previous conviction for burglary in Wisconsin in 1925.

The charge grew out of the robbery of the home of J. C. Fitzgerald, 1390 Summit avenue, in which cash and jewelry were taken.

7-576-A

EXCERPT FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS OCTOBER 5, 1938

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Dewey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Earbo	
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

Father of Public Enemy Sends Robber to Prison

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 4—(U. P.) —G. C. Campbell, Tulsa, father of Harry Campbell, former public enemy, who is now serving a life term in Alcatraz Federal Prison for complicity in the Hamm kidnaping, sat on a district court jury here and voted to send Robert Creswell to jail for 20 years. Creswell was convicted of armed robbery.

"Prison is a good place for a bad boy," Campbell said. "It keeps him off the streets and gives him a chance to learn a trade."

1-576-A

Capt. Harwood---Adviser and Money Man--- Found "Restaurants" a Poor Investment

His Projects Succeeded Until Safety Director Who Doubted Came Along; "Can't Blame Me for My Son's Sins," Officer's Comment

It takes all kinds of cops to make a police force. Capt. Louis J. Cadek, the officer who made a fortune of \$109,000 through taking bribes, never spent a dime; never engaged in any outside enterprises; never went anywhere; never did anything. He just lived in a two-by-four house and counted his money. A recluse who never married and lived alone.

Today another police captain is in the limelight—one who is a direct contrast to Cadek in almost every respect.

For Capt. Michael J. Harwood has never been self-effacing: During his 20 years on the force he has been a flamboyant figure; a man who went places and did things.

A man who frequently has been in the headlines; who married and reared offspring who made the headlines; a man who never hoarded his money, but who always has been willing to finance hazardous enterprises.

Bought Cemetery Lots

Capt. Cadek put \$82,000 in cemetery lots and used to spend quiet Sunday afternoons at Crown Hill Cemetery, listening to the organ music and counting the graves one by one. It was Cadek's investment in cemetery lots which brought his downfall, for it enabled a reporter to uncover evidence which led to his conviction.

Curiously enough, Capt. Harwood also had a unique passion which

likewise halted his career in the Police Department.

But where Cadek's greatest interest was in the deathly stillness of a graveyard, Harwood put his money in the gayest of all enterprises—night clubs, taverns and restaurants. Although these places have ostensibly been operated by other members of his family, nearly every one of them ultimately became a plague upon him.

For years Capt. Harwood has been in "hot water" because of these businesses. Each time his answer has been the same: he was only helping his son, Edward, in a financial or advisory capacity. Never did he control the operation of any of the places.

That answer was good enough for other safety directors; or at least they found they couldn't do anything about it. But it wasn't good enough for Director Eliot Ness—and he did something about it.

On June 6 this year Mr Ness was in the headlines when he was sued by Rasch Bros. meat market

1775 Ivanhoe road, located in the 14th Precinct. While the raid was going on, Edward Harwood unsuspectingly walked in. He admitted ownership. Later, it was proved in court the restaurant was a gambling joint.

That was the beginning of the end for Capt. Harwood, who was in command of the 14th Precinct at that time. He was relieved from duty and then became the chief subject of the investigation brought to a conclusion today.

But even while this inquiry was going on, the Harwoods only a few weeks ago opened—with a gala premiere—the Green Derby, the most pretentious and costly restaurant-night club they ever have sponsored. It is situated on Euclid avenue at E. 172d street. According to a letter to The Press and signed by the "Harwood Children," the Green Derby represented the achievement of a lifelong ambition.

But Before That—

But before the Green Derby came the notorious Palais D'Or, one of the Roaring Third's night life centers in the 20's. Operated by Edward Harwood at 3212 Woodland avenue, it finally was closed by Ed Barry after numerous fights and after a watchman was shot to death in the rear of the club.

Barry not only ordered the club closed but kept a detail outside the building to enforce the order. This followed an assault on a man and woman patron. Barry also ordered the arrest of young Harwood, along with Harry (Pony Boy) Weinheimer and Dance Hall Inspector Edward Koucky.

In 1929 Capt. Harwood again was in the headlines when he was sued by Rasch Bros. meat market

But Even Cadek's Quiet Cemetery Buying Also Was Uncovered

for meat sold to the old Italian Gardens night club. Two years later he clashed with Ed Barry when that safety director investigated the captain's reputed interest in the Hermit Restaurant at 15104 St. Clair avenue.

On that occasion witnesses testified that Capt. Harwood invested \$6000 in the Hermit, but the captain claimed he only had been helping his son in an advisory capacity.

Another Restaurant

Before the expensive Green Derby was erected on money put up by Capt. Harwood, the family operated the Checkerboard Restaurant at 17209 Euclid avenue.

On another occasion, Harwood was investigated by Barry for his failure to appear against 16 persons held after a raid on Billy Sulzmann's place at 1024 Walnut street. Harwood was the leader of the raid and members of the squad said they were unable to testify because the captain made a personal investigation of the alleged gambling at the Walnut address. Harwood's excuse for not appearing in court was illness.

After Director Ness began his inquiry into Harwood's affairs, the captain made a vain attempt to resign, declaring:

"I am the most misjudged man in Cleveland. I never drew a dishonest breath. The sins of the son should not descend upon the father."

1-576 - A 11

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

OCT 6 1936

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Beaughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schubert	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Barry Goldwater

Kidnaper Pleas *Action Delayed*

**Hearing for Sawyer and Mc-
Donald Set for Dec. 7.**

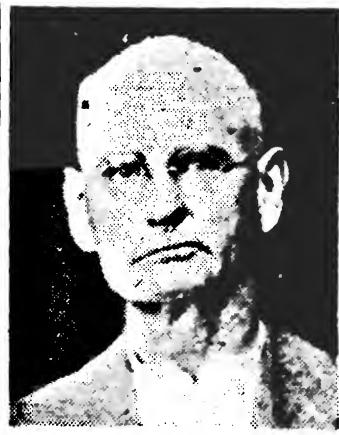
The United States Circuit court, in session at St. Louis, today postponed until December 7 a hearing on appeals by Harry Sawyer of St. Paul and Cassius McDonald of Detroit from their convictions as conspirators in the \$200,000 kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul banker.

The court also took under advisement McDonald's request for release under bond pending the hearing. Sawyer was given a life prison sentence and McDonald a fifteen-year term following their conviction here last January 24 of complicity in the abduction.

1-596-A

ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS

OCT 8 1936



WELL KNOWN HERE and once questioned in the Bremer kidnaping, WILLIAM E. MEADE, "king of American con men," was awaiting sentence in Jacksonville, Fla., today after being found guilty Wednesday by a federal jury on charges of using the mails to defraud and conspiracy to swindle several eastern men by a "wire tapping" stock market scheme. His defense has moved for a new trial.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schmitz
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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Shuman
Sperry

7-576-A

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

OCT 9 1936

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bingham
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Bowesley
Mr. Egan
Mr. Forworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Miss Grandy _____
Susan *pc*

COURT TO CONSIDER NEW RAASCH TRIAL

**Defers Decision After Hearing
Arguments on Motion for
Reopening Case.**

Whether a new trial will be granted to Fred W. Raasch, ousted city detective convicted last spring of malfeasance in office, was taken under advisement Thursday afternoon by Judge Kenneth G. Brill in Ramsey county District court.

The motion for the rehearing was made by A. Jerome Hoffmann, Ragsch's attorney, and was opposed by James F. Lynch, assistant county attorney.

Raasch is under a six-months' workhouse sentence following his conviction by a jury on evidence that he "tipped off" a slot machine operator of an intended police raid.

operator of an intended police raid. Hoffman argued Raasch's acts were with the knowledge and consent of a superior officer. He contended pamphlet-recorded conver-

sations, made by tapping police telephone lines, were improperly admitted in evidence at the trial. Lynch maintained that the jury verdict was amply sustained by the evidence.

verdict was amply sustained by the evidence.

90576-A

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EXCERPT FROM THE DETROIT NEWS OCTOBER 9, 1936

Find Detective Aided Kidnapers

ST. PAUL, Oct. 9.—(P)—A statutory appeals board after a lengthy hearing upheld today the discharge of Detective Tom Brown from the St. Paul police department.

The board held that Brown, while a member of the police kidnap detail "wilfully aided and abetted" abductors of William Hamm, Jr., St. Paul brewer, and Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul banker. Hamm was kidnapped in June, 1933, for \$100,000 ransom, and Bremer six months later for \$200,000.

Brown was dismissed last Aug. 5, following the trial of John (Jack) Peifer, former St. Paul night club operator. Peifer killed himself in the county jail shortly after he had been sentenced for conspiracy in the Hamm kidnaping.

During that trial, Byron Bolton, who had confessed participating in the Hamm kidnap plot, testified \$25,000 of the Hamm ransom money.

was "set aside" for Brown for keeping the kidnapers informed of police movements. Brown denied connection with the kidnapings both during the trial and the subsequent dismissal hearing.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Bangham	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawson	.....
Mr. Egg	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Hause	.....
Mr. Johnson	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Sibley	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

7-576-A

Ten Tell Grand Jury Of Tribute Paid in Bribes and Liquor

Policemen lined up at an East Side bar demanding free food and liquor—

The frightened bootleg-operator of the place forced to pay the refreshment bill in addition to \$25 a month protection—

During the Christmas holidays police coming around for an extra bonus—

Most of the officers demanding a specific "take," regardless of whether business was prosperous.

These component parts of a muddy word picture were given to the grand jury today by 10 witnesses brought to light by Safety Director Ness during his graft investigation into the Cleveland police department.

"I didn't mind paying the \$25 a month or more," one witness testified, "but after work the police would come to my bar and drink free and eat all my free lunch . . . Sometimes there wasn't room at the bar for paying customers."

He named some of the officers for the grand jury.

Two other witnesses testified that they had paid protection bribes directly to a police captain.

"Go-Between" Testifies

One of these, a former boss bootlegger who operated a still, said he had acted as "go-between" for this captain, collecting bribes and turning the money over to him during a period of months.

This man told the jury:

"The captain came to me and said, 'You are supplying these other fellows with corn liquor, so you might as well collect for me. Make them pay what they can afford, but no less than \$10 a month.'"

The second witness testified:

"A contact man came to me and said: 'I'm the collector for Captain [naming the officer]. I want \$25 a month.' I told him I wouldn't pay anyone but the captain himself. So he took me across the street to an automobile where this captain was sitting."

Paid the Captain

"The contact man introduced me to the captain. So I paid the captain the \$25—and I paid directly to him from then on."

A fourth witness, a former East Side bootlegger, gave this comment to the official grand jury record:

"Some police officers would be considerate of the amount of busy work you were doing when they came around to collect . . . Other

wouldn't certain amount and less, even if it wasn't a busy season."

Raided If They Missed

Another witness testified: "Around Christmas holidays the police came around for an extra bonus, knowing my business was better . . . That wasn't so bad, but they would take several bottles of liquor along with them."

With almost monotonous regularity still other witnesses told stories of paying enforced tribute to the police and then of being raided when they skipped a payment, or reduced it because business had fallen off.

County Prosecutor Cullinan and his chief assistant, Charles J. McNamee, questioned each witness in their private office before taking them into the grand jury room.

The prosecutor said that there would be no grand jury session tomorrow, Sunday or Monday, Columbus day. He indicated the grand jurors would not complete the first phase of their investigation before the end of next week and would not consider indictments before that time.

Director Ness appeared at the criminal courts building again this morning to confer with Cullinan and to be on hand in case his testimony is needed before the jury.

Tell of Paying Bribes

Seven witnesses testified yesterday, most of them former bootleggers. Some told of paying bribes to police for protection against raids during the prohibition era. Others explained the method of approach used by the officers in shaking them down.

One bootlegger told the grand jury that when he purchased a speakeasy he was told who he "would have to take care of" in order to stay in business.

Everybody Paid

Others who sold liquor illegally explained they had paid for protection but still could not make any money because their competitors were paying police also.

One witness said he paid an officer \$25 a month and that the officer advised him "all the others are doing the same thing."

Another told the jury he paid bribes to officers in a continuous cycle, explaining that he paid an officer until he was transferred to another precinct and then would be forced to pay his successor.

Mr. Nathan

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Baughman

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Cole

Mr. Dickey

Mr. Egan

Mr. Forworth

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Joseph

Mr. Lester

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Tracy

Miss Gandy

7-576-A

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ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

OCT 10 1936

The Case of Tom Brown.

The board which heard the appeal of Detective Tom Brown for reinstatement has found him guilty of misconduct, breach of duty and inefficiency and of certain specific acts which, if provable in court, are criminal. The board says that he had a hand in the kidnaping of William Hamm and Edward G. Bremer, that he warned the gangsters of an impending raid on one of their hideouts, and that he disclosed to the gang other confidential police information.

With this report the case of Tom Brown passes into the record as probably the most disgraceful public scandal in the history of the city. For Tom Brown there is no excuse whatsoever. He is a man who had been entrusted with the highest police office in the service of the city and who was an officer of the law at the time these crimes were committed. This board, after a painstaking hearing of the evidence, has concluded that he not only was unworthy of his responsibility, but that he actually betrayed the city into the hands of one of the most vicious gangs of outlaws that this country has known.

This was not, technically, a criminal trial, but if Tom Brown is guilty of these things, he merits not merely removal from the department, but imprisonment. The prosecuting officials of the state and Federal governments will be derelict in their duty if they do not exhaust every possibility of testing this charge against him in court.

Tom Brown still has recourse to the civil courts against his dismissal. That is the law, but such a law makes a mockery of civil service. What should be a safeguard against political influence over public employes has been made a bulwark for inefficiency and corruption.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dewsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

1-576-A

ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS

OCT 10 1936

NO SIDE-STEPPING

AFTER weeks spent in hearing evidence the civil service statutory board has found Thomas A. Brown, former detective and police chief, guilty of most of the charges.

The board in fact declared that the ousted detective actually conspired with the Barker-Karpis gang to kidnap William Hamm, Jr., and Edward G. Bremer; that he aided members of that gang not only to carry out their crime but to evade capture; that he was guilty of other acts of betrayal and dereliction of duty.

It was by all odds the most severe condemnation of a public official ever made here. A policeman, once a chief and at one time a member of the squad assigned to such cases, is found guilty by the board of being in effect a member of the gang of kidnapers whom he was sworn to run down.

If such allegations are fact, as stated in the findings of the board, Brown is even more guilty than the kidnapers themselves.

Yet the findings of the board were hardly made public but word came from the office of the county attorney that the hearing did not disclose sufficient evidence to warrant criminal action.

Michael F. Kinkead, announced through his assistant, John Pearson, that no criminal prosecution would be attempted now but that the case would be kept open in the event further investigation disclosed more evidence.

Here we have one board finding a policeman guilty of actual conspiracy to kidnap—of aiding and abetting one of the worst gangs in the nation. We have also our chief county law officer declaring the evidence upon which this "verdict" was reached insufficient for criminal prosecution.

Something seems to be wrong here. If Brown is guilty of the crimes as found by the board of review, then he deserves criminal prosecution because mere dismissal from the force is not enough punishment for such betrayal of public trust.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dewey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Forwerth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

1-576-A

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

9/10/58
S. J. M. *PC*

UPHOLD OUSTING OF POLICE ALLY OF KIDNAP GANG

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Dismissal of Thomas A. Brown as a St. Paul detective was upheld today by a statutory board of appeals.

Ruling that Brown had "aided and abetted" two major St. Paul kidnapings, the board found the former St. Paul police chief guilty of "inefficiency, breach of duty, and misconduct in the performance of his duties."

The decision found Brown implicated in the William Hamm Jr. abduction in 1933 and the Edward G. Bremer kidnaping in 1934. The statute of limitations outlaws criminal prosecution in the Hamm case, but it is still possible to prosecute new defendants in the Bremer abduction.

Brown, a former police chief, was discharged from the force by Public Safety Commissioner Gus Barfusson charged that he aided the Barker-Karpis mob in staging the abductions in question. He was a police detective at the time of his dismissal.

7-596-A 12

MINNEAPOLIS DAILY TRIBUNE

10-10-36

ST. PAUL DISPATCH
OCT 12 1936

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Beaughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dewsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Forworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Spencer
McCurran
PCP

**TOM BROWN'S ATTORNEY
TO APPEAL OUSTER CASE**

L. L. Anderson, attorney for Thomas A. Brown, ousted police detective, said today he will appeal in District court this week from a ruling of a statutory board of appeals last week, upholding Brown's dismissal from the force.

The board found that Brown had aided gangsters in the kidnapings of William Hamm and Edward G. Bremer here.

Such a finding is "unwarranted, unreasonable and arbitrary," Anderson charged.

7-576-A

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS
OCT 14 1936

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dewey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

809 Seward

PIONEER PRESS.

**MINNESOTANS TO FACE
COURT IN ST. LOUIS**

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals will observe "Minnesota Days" December 7 and 8 in St. Louis.

Twelve defendants from this state, including alleged kidnaping conspirators, mail robber and liquor law violators, will appeal on those days from their convictions.

They are Harry Sawyer, sentenced to life, and Cassius McDonald, fifteen years, in the Edward G. Bremer kidnaping case; Sam Taran of St. Paul, one year on a liquor charge; Tommy Touhy, 23 years for

mail robbery; Christ A. Johnson, who was involved in a war risk insurance case, and Fred Blumenthal, Harvey Feinberg, Archie Bell, Albert Wanous, John R. Anderson, Nick Meyers and Henry Czaplewski, all of whom were sentenced in Winona in a liquor conspiracy case.

7-576-A

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ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS

OCT 14 1936

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bangham
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Shildes
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

per *Spurlock*

Council In Move To End Appeals Body

When the city council learned today that it cost \$2,065.03 to remove Thomas A. Brown from the police force, commissioners started action for abolition of the present appeals system.

The council received from the corporation counsel an itemized account of the cost of the ouster hearing, in which removal of the former detective was sustained, and Commissioner Axel Peterson said: "This appeals board should be abolished."

Wants Legislative Action

The situation was complicated further today when H. W. Austin, city purchasing agent, who has served on the board, announced he would not assume the duty in any

subsequent cases. He said that he could not spare the time from his other work.

Commissioner G. B. Barfuss asserted the council should seek legislative action repealing the law providing for the setting up of such a board in appeals cases.

Mayor Gehan named a committee to report back a resolution for the legislature. Members are: Commissioners Barfuss and John Findian, J. B. Probst, chief civil service examiner, and John L. Connolly, corporation counsel.

Itemized Account

Brown was removed on charges of complicity in the Bremer and Hamm kidnappings.

The itemized account is \$47.90 for witnesses; \$139.58 for trips to Jefferson City, Omaha and Leavenworth to obtain depositions; \$27.50 for a similar trip for Inspector C. J. Tierney; \$480.50 and \$870 for transcripts, and \$500 for salary for Walter T. Ryan, St. Paul attorney, who was the civilian member of the board.

Brown To Be Eligible For \$75-Month Pension

Thomas A. Brown, the detective whose removal was sustained last week by an appeals board, will become eligible for a \$75-a-month pension in slightly more than two years. He will receive the pension, unless he is convicted of a felony or leaves the country, by the time he is 50. Pension bureau records give his birth date as Feb. 7, 1889.

7-576-A
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ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS
OCT 15 1936

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NO NEED FOR IT

CITY councilmen gasped Wednesday when they learned that the cost of the last hearing by the statutory civil service board was \$2,065.03.

This was the hearing into the dismissal of Thomas A. Brown from the police force.

In addition to the expense of such proceedings, there was complaint from at least one member of the board of the time which it took from his regular city duties.

Most of all the board's decision did not end matters. The ousted detective plans an appeal to the courts. Others whose ousters have been upheld by the board appealed.

The councilmen decided to ask the legislature to abolish the board and thus do away with what appears to be an unnecessary legal step in such ouster proceedings.

This seems to be wise action.

* * * * *

HWG

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Fauchman	.....
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Hamm	✓
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

EW
mcS

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Alvin Karpis' Dog Wins Blue Ribbon in Show

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 15 (AP).—Shine, Great Dane, owned by Alvin Karpis, a one-time "public enemy No. 1," now in Alcatraz prison, won the blue ribbon at the Five County Fair here today.

Mrs. Karpis, who operates a hotel here and said she married the outlaw in 1935, entered the animal in the dog show. As photographers snapped his pictures, she announced she would send one to the owner.

9-576-A

WASH. POST

OCT 16 1936

R. E. JOSEPH

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

OCT 16 1936

HOPE TO EASE PRISON RIGORS LOOSEST TONGUE

Alleged Link Between Crooks,
Politicians and Business Men
Reported Bared.

SPECTER OF MISSOURI NOOSE HAUNTS PRISONER

Information which may clear up a number of important unsolved crimes in the Northwest and may disclose connections of criminals with attorneys, business men and politicians, has been given Federal authorities at Alcatraz penitentiary by Alvin Karpis, it was reliably reported today in St. Paul.

Karpis is serving a life sentence there for participation in the William Hamm kidnaping.

Fear that he might follow the footsteps of Gerald Chapman by being prosecuted and hanged in Missouri for the murder of a sheriff, and a desire to get relief from the rigid discipline of the penitentiary are reported to have prompted his decision to talk.

Federal officials here declined today to comment on the report.

DID SOME TALKING HERE.

Karpis did some talking to Federal officers while he was held in the Ramsey county jail, awaiting sentence and transportation to the penitentiary. Many of the things he told the officers at that time were apparently suppositions on his part or innuendos involving well-known persons in the Northwest.

However, since his incarceration at Alcatraz he is reported to have chafed under rigid discipline and work requirements. When relief from the discipline and work requirements was refused him, it was reported today, he began immediate attempts to bargain with prison officials to supply information regarding conditions in St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity in return for the relief he sought.

Prison officials are reported to have refused to bargain with him but informed him that any assistance he might give officers would be considered on its merits and that Karpis' future situation in the penitentiary would be viewed only in the light of his conduct and the value of information he supplied. Jumping at this assurance the report said, he told Federal officers stories purporting to be the "inside" of a number of unsolved crimes in the Northwest as well as details of connections which certain criminals maintained here with attorneys, business men and politicians.

WIDE RANGE COVERED.

The disclosures, according to the report, were not confined to operations of the Barker-Karpis gang and the kidnaping of William Hamm Jr. and Edward G. Bremer, but are reported to have covered a wide range of criminal activity.

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schalder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
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7-576-13

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

OCT 17 1936

**Tom Brown's
Appeal Filed
In Court Here**

**Plea Terms Board's Findings
Unreasonable and Contrary
to Evidence.**

The appeal of Thomas A. Brown, ousted police detective, from the order of a statutory board upholding his discharge, was filed late Friday in Ramsey District court.

The appeal is based on the grounds that the board's findings, naming Brown as a participant in both the William Hamm and Edward G. Bremer kidnapings, were unreasonable and contrary to the evidence.

Filing of the appeal was followed today with filing by the city of records of all the proceedings in the case, including the original discharge order issued by Public Safety Commissioner Gus Barfuss, the exhibits offered at the hearing before the statutory board and the board's order.

In order for the case to be placed on the District court calendar, it now is necessary for one side or the other to file a note of issue, which probably will be done next week either by the city or by L. L. Anderson, Brown's attorney.

Ordinarily, a case goes to trial about two months after being placed on the calendar, but in this instance, due to the Christmas holiday recess, the appeal probably will be heard shortly after the first of the year. It will not be a jury case, but will be decided by ~~a~~ judge.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson <i>✓</i>
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder <i>✓</i>
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Very Sincere

7-576-A

ST. PAUL DISPATCH
OCT 19 1936

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Vaughan	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dewey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schiltz	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

rec Suran

LEANING OVER BACKWARDS.

The new state civil service procedure, applying to city employes, shows up in a bad light in the Tom Brown case.

After his dismissal, Detective Brown was given a long, exhaustive and expensive hearing by a special board that heard the evidence and the arguments of attorneys. The board upheld the dismissal. Now he appeals to District court, where a judge will go over the case again. It will have been the better part of a year before a final decision is reached whether to dismiss or not to dismiss this police officer.

Here is a police officer who is accused of complicity in two major crimes and of other misconduct and of inefficiency. An impartial and competent board finds him guilty. Now he goes into court. All this involves just the question whether the city can dismiss him from its service.

If private business were so run, it would soon come to grief. It is well to protect city employes from politics, but this is leaning over backward. Now something is needed to protect the city from faithless employes. The law should certainly be amended to restore a reasonable degree of directness in the relation of the city to its employes.

1-576 A

1184
ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS

OCT 21 1936

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dewey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Barfuss Out Of Talbot's Case, He Says

G. H. Barfuss, commissioner of public safety, today washed his hands of responsibility for the recent ousting of Detective Lieut. Bertram H. Talbot.

Lieut. Talbot, a veteran of the police service, was dismissed because in his application for a police job nearly a quarter of a century ago, he misstated his age. The misstatement was recently uncovered.

Today a petition signed by 676 persons was filed with the city council protesting against the ousting as unwarranted and unjust, and citing Lieut. Talbot's "long and faithful service."

When the council tried to refer the petition to the public safety department, Commissioner Barfuss objected, said: "Not to me. That should go to J. B. Probst, chief examiner of the civil service bureau. He's the one who has red-lined Lieut. Talbot's name. There's nothing I can do about it."

1 - 576 - A

Ness Police Graft Probe Collapses in Grand Jury

More Bribe Evidence Needed as Witnesses Back Down on Stand

The million-dollar police graft investigation has practically collapsed before the county grand jury.

This was learned authoritatively at the criminal court building as the jurors were dismissed for today.

The collapse may be only temporary but it means: N.Y. is able to do

THAT unless Safety Director Ness is able to dig up new evidence in a hurry to substantiate that already gathered not more than two police officers at the most will be indicted. Twenty at least are under fire.

will be indicted. Twenty
THAT many of the witnesses have not been as explicit in their graft stories to the grand jury as they were in off-stage conversations with private investigators.

gators.

THAT there is little doubt in the minds of Ness and County Prosecutor Cullinan that bootleggers did pay police for protection, but—

THAT from the standpoint of a prosecutor concerned with obtaining convictions, much of this testimony does not look so good. Under oath it is shaky, subject to change, and is not substantiated with bank accounts and other documents.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Beaughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy	.....

1-516-A

This present situation is no reflection on the ability of Director Ness or Prosecutor Cullinan. They are doing the best job possible with the material at hand.

Further evidence of the collapse was seen last Friday when 15 witnesses who had been reluctant to "talk" to private investigators were summoned before the grand jury. It was hoped that within the dignified grand jury room they might change their mind and tell what they know, but that effort failed.

Hesitant on Stand

The reverse is true in the case of many other bootleg witnesses already heard. They "talked" volubly to Ness, but they "were not so sure" of their charges when placed on the witness stand.

It was pointed out that many discrepancies developed in the witness' testimony, due to the time element. Many of the graft charges go back to 1921, and it proved not so easy to remember details necessary at a trial.

It was also said that some witnesses who gave specific information to the grand jury were "a little too sure" of themselves, and consequently were regarded with skepticism by the prosecutor and jurors.

Drops West Side Inquiry

The unfortunate turn of affairs forced Ness to abandon his West Side investigation of police graft and turn again to the East Side for more evidence.

The safety director revealed his East Side charges in a lengthy report to Cullinan more than two weeks ago. The report and statements of witnesses involved 20 or more police officers. Eight officers were suspended from duty at that time.

More than 50 witnesses, most of them former bootleggers, have testified since the grand jury hearing opened.

Some policemen who collected graft money during the lucrative prohibition era have been named by only one witness, it was learned.

Testimony Insufficient

Observers point out that this is insufficient testimony to convict, as it would be only the word of an admitted lawbreaker against that of a police officer.

There has also been contradictory evidence offered, a favorable circumstance to some of the officers involved.

Today the grand jury was summoned to hear further evidence in the so-called \$1,000,000 graft, but was dismissed when no witnesses were on hand to testify.

— PLEASE RETURN TO
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PAPER Times-Star
CITY Bridgeport,
Conn.

DATE SEP 22 '33

POTENTIAL CRIMINALS

The criminals who have figured prominently in the month's news have been, without exception, persons whose presence at large had been a reproach to some agency responsible for the protection of society. The whole history of Karpis should have warned those who last paroled him that morally he was beyond repair. There was nothing in the record to support the optimism of his liberators.

In Maine, the murder of a 7-year-old child was traced to an ex-reformatory inmate on parole, and, in the course of questioning, a second murder, of a 12-year-old girl, is admitted by the prisoner. The most disquieting circumstance in this case was not the running loose of one dangerous character, but the fact that police had already interviewed several dozen suspects of whom they said that any one was capable of the crime in investigation.

There is something wrong in the safeguards society erects for itself when a crime of this type or that is followed by the round-up of previous offenders who "might have done it." It occurs to the judicious to wonder why a person who has demonstrated so incurable a tendency to crime that police thought turns naturally to him when crime is committed is not permanently removed from society.

We are not yet so clairvoyant that the liberty of the moral weakling can be abridged without an overt act on his part. But these offenders, and thousands of others, have been in prison and released in full knowledge that presently they would return.

PLEASE RETURN TO
DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
2067 Commerce Bldg.

NO. E 85127

SYMBOL *J*

PAPER Times-Star
CITY Bridgeport,
Conn.

DATE SEP 22 '33

POTENTIAL CRIMINALS

The criminals who have figured prominently in the month's news have been, without exception, persons whose presence at large had been a reproach to some agency responsible for the protection of society. The whole history of Karpis should have warned those who last paroled him that morally he was beyond repair. There was nothing in the record to support the optimism of his liberators.

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1 - 576 - A

NESS GETS "INSIDE" AID FROM POLICE, HITS REPORT QUIZ FAILS

Four Officers Offer Information in Graft Probe

PUSH HEARING

Director Says Critics "Just Guessing—and Badly"

By CLAYTON FRITCHY

Four police officers, two of them still members of the department, have "talked" to Safety Director Elliot Ness this week, it became known today as the Grand Jury pressed on with its investigation into charges of wholesale police graft.

Identities of the "inside" informants were closely guarded and the director firmly declined to discuss their connection with his investigation. He admitted, however, that:

"They have been very helpful; it is most encouraging to learn that there are members of the department who want a clean force as much as I do."

Asked if the police in question would be called before the Grand Jury, Mr. Ness said: "No comment."

Despite the director's reticence, it is known, however, that he has obtained a batch of new affidavits within the past few days and that these affidavits were the direct result of "mining" "leads" from "inside" sources.

Submits New Evidence

It also is known that Mr. Ness held a secret conference late last night with Charles J. McNamee, chief assistant prosecutor, and that he turned over a supplementary report containing additional evidence and testimony.

The jury may hold an overtime session today in order to hear as many new statements as possible. Since the opening of the investigation more than 60 witnesses have been heard and the number will pass the 70 mark before nightfall.

Taking of additional testimony had to be halted until today to enable court stenographers, who have been working in relays, to catch up with the great mass of evidence already accumulated. Prosecutor Frank T. Cullinan and Mr. McNamee also have been working day and night in reviewing and summarizing this testimony.

"We've got the decks temporarily clear," Mr. McNamee said this morning, "and are ready to hear more witnesses today. We will use the week-end for another re-checking and Monday ought to see us ready for action again."

Witnesses Amplify Charges

The scope of the inquiry has steadily increased due to the fact that virtually every one of the witnesses subpoenaed not only has repeated the charges made to Director Ness, but has amplified those charges in the Grand Jury room.

Mr. Ness himself was the authority for that statement. In commenting on a newspaper report that some witnesses had not been "explicit" in their stories to the jury and that others had been "shaky" in their testimony, the director said: "The story in question is entirely untrue. It is not based on any facts that are known to me, nor, as I am informed, known to the prosecutor.

"Because of his position as prosecutor, Mr. Cullinan is unable to comment on the testimony of witnesses. I can say, however, that every one of the important witnesses has been interviewed since testifying before the Grand Jury. As a result of that I can safely declare that all of them 'came through' and, in many cases, went even farther than was expected in telling their stories to the jury.

"It is unfortunate that a false story should make it necessary for me to comment on a case that is still before the Grand Jury. I can only add that the results of the investigation will speak for themselves."

Another factor in extending the jury's inquiry has been the unexpected testimony of bootleggers who either had not been contacted by Mr. Ness or else had previously declared they wouldn't "talk."

When these so-called holdouts were brought before the jury, however, and were confronted with the choice of telling the truth or possibly perjuring themselves, many of them chose to "tell."

Both Prosecutor Cullinan and Mr. Ness declined to take seriously the newspaper story to the effect that the investigation had "broken down" and that the bulk of the witnesses were not telling their stories. Mr. Ness smiled and said:

"Somebody's just guessing in the dark—and not guessing very good!"

Mr. Cullinan pointed out that similar rumors were circulated when Capt. Louis J. Cadek was being investigated.

When Cadek came to trial, however, the underworld found, much to its surprise, that many tight lips had been unsealed and the testimony that came from those lips resulted in Cadek being sentenced to the Penitentiary for ~~two to 30~~ years.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Bergman	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Dursey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Herbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

✓ Swan

7-576-1

NESS HITS REPORT OF QUIZ FAILURE

Brands Story as Untrue;
Jury to Hear 12 New
Witnesses Today.

Branding as untrue a report printed yesterday that the investigation of police corruption being heard by the grand jury had broken down, Safety Director Eliot Ness last night issued a statement in which he said "evidence has steadily become more conclusive."

The statement came as twelve more former bootleggers were being subpoenaed to testify today, when the grand jury will resume study of police graft after an interlude of four days, in which a stenographic record of evidence already given by approximately 60 witnesses was being typed.

Ness said that he was putting new evidence in County Prosecutor Frank T. Cullinan's hands every day and that the outcome of the inquiry would "speak for itself."

The report given Cullinan two weeks ago, which accused nine members of the Cleveland Police Department, from deputy inspector to patrolman, of shaking down bootleggers during prohibition for protection against arrest, has been "fortified by affidavits obtained by my office during the past few days," the director said.

Ness Issues Statement.

His statement follows:

"I have just read a newspaper story which states that the police graft investigation has broken down. This story states that witnesses have not been 'explicit' in their statements to the grand jury; that some of their stories have been 'shaky' and 'subject to change.'

"I feel it is necessary to say that the story in question is entirely untrue; that it is not based on any facts that are known to me; nor, as I am informed, known to the prosecutor.

"In order to correct any false impression that may have gained circulation, I also feel it a duty to say that in my estimation the evidence has steadily become more conclusive as the grand jury pressed its inquiry.

"Because of his position as prosecutor, Mr. Cullinan is unable to com-

mit on the testimony of witnesses I can say. However, that every one of the important witnesses has been interviewed since testifying before the jury. And, as a result of these interviews, I can safely say that every one of them not only repeated the charges they had already made to me, but in many cases amplified their testimony to the jury.

Affidavits Obtained.

"Furthermore, the original report submitted to Mr. Cullinan has been fortified by affidavits obtained by my office during the past few days.

"The investigation before the jury has been extended because of the splendid co-operation of the prosecutors and the grand jury, both of whom have shown an earnest desire to make the inquiry as thorough as possible. I am entirely in sympathy with that aim.

"I think the public should know that both Mr. Cullinan and Mr. McNamee (Chief Assistant Prosecutor Charles J. McNamee), along with many members of their staff, have been working day and night in an effort to organize and summarize the vast amount of testimony already taken from more than 60 witnesses. This testimony, of course, must be reviewed and checked before any further witnesses can be heard.

"I am turning over to the prosecutor new information each day and I have been assured that no action will be taken until the last witness has been heard.

"Outcome Will Speak for Itself."

"It is unfortunate that false reports should force me to comment on a case while it is still pending before the jury. I believe the outcome of the inquiry will speak for itself."

Concerning report that the investigation had "practically collapsed," Cullinan said:

Some of today's witnesses, it is believed, will offer the first testimony involving police who were in West Side precincts during prohibition.

"We'll let the results speak for themselves."

Since last Friday, Assistant County Prosecutor Antoinette Kramer and Frances Reddy, secretary to Cullinan, have been typing a stenographic record of the testimony of witnesses who appeared before the grand jury in the last two weeks in connection with the investigation.

Mostly East Siders, the witnesses implicated a deputy inspector, a captain, two lieutenants, two sergeants, and about twenty patrolmen, it was learned.

Cullinan worked until late last night checking over the testimony already given and outlining the charges made against policemen involved.

The investigation of police corruption during prohibition was initiated by Ness last June after he raided a boogie joint at 1775 Ivanhoe Road N. E. and found the operator paid rent to Edward Harwood, son of Police Captain Michael J. Harwood, commanding officer of the precinct in which it was located.

Harwood was immediately relieved of duty. After three months of inquiry, Ness handed the report of his findings to Cullinan and simultaneously relieved of duty a deputy inspector, two lieutenants, two sergeants and three patrolmen.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baschman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Forworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilde	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Ed. Cullinan

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

OCT 23 1936

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Forworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CPS

**TREASURY MEN STUDY
EARNINGS OF TOM BROWN**

Agents of the special intelligence unit of the United States Treasury bureau of internal revenue have under way a preliminary investigation into income of Thomas A. Brown, discharged detective and former chief of the St. Paul Police department.

This was disclosed today as an agent visited the court house and began going through a transcript of testimony in the hearing which resulted from Brown's appeal of his discharge. The discharge was upheld by a statutory appeal board, which found Brown guilty of charges that he was implicated in the kidnapings of William Hamm Jr. and Edward G. Bremer.

No regular income tax investigation has yet been ordered against Brown, it was disclosed today. However, the agents are preparing a report to their superiors at Washington containing all available evidence and data and a decision will be made at Washington whether or not the full inquiry shall be made.

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ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS

OCT 24 1936

Sawyer May Be Gleckman Case Witness

Government May Bring Him From Alcatraz For Suit To Collect \$104,717 Back Tax.

Harry Sawyer, finger man in the Bremer kidnaping, may be brought to St. Paul from Alcatraz federal prison, to testify in the government's civil suit against Leon Gleckman to collect \$104,717.36 in back federal income tax.

This was learned today as James Sullivan, investigator for the intelligence unit, prepared the federal government's case to be heard by federal board of tax appeals in St. Paul next month.

It was also learned that Gleckman, serving an 18 months sentence in Leavenworth federal prison, will be in St. Paul to fight the case.

Meantime, Chester A. Gwinn, special attorney for the internal revenue division, was scheduled to be in St. Paul Monday to head a corps of five attorneys who will handle the government's end in all tax appeal cases.

More than 50 witnesses are expected to be called by the government in the Gleckman case. Alexander (Jap) Gleckman, a fugitive in connection with The Daily News police investigation, and a brother of the defendant, will be another witness.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Pugh
Mr. Gleck
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dickey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Feltworth
Mr. Craig
Mr. Eason
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

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Be Sure

7-576-A

From the Miami (Florida) Tribune of October 24, 1936

Hearing of Karpis Aide Again Delayed

Joe Adams, part owner of the Biscayne Kennel club who is charged with shielding Alvin Karpis during the gangster's stay in Miami, will be arraigned in Federal court around December 15, it was announced yesterday. The arraignment was formerly planned for mid-November.

Federal men maintained strict silence when questioned concerning the rumor that Karpis will be brought here from Alcatraz, where he is serving a life term. It is believed the silence was due to the fact that if the gangster is brought here greatest secrecy will guard the move, to prevent a rescue attempt.

The case has been scheduled for trial several times, but postponed each time. Adams is free on bond. If Karpis is not brought here it is thought that other gangland witnesses may be brought to Miami under guard to testify.

Karpis visited Florida after he had succeeded John Dillinger as public enemy No. 1, and while police in every section of the United States were on the lookout for him.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Beauchamp	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Downey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schrader
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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mg S. W. T. M.

7-516-A

Conviction Of Cadek Is Upheld

Police Captain Louis J. Cadek moved a step nearer the Ohio penitentiary today when the court of appeals unanimously upheld his conviction on charges of accepting bribes from bootleggers.

The veteran of 30 years in the police department was sentenced to two to 20 years in prison after being found guilty on four counts in an indictment charging he extended protection to bootleggers in return for bribes totaling more than \$25,000.

He has been at liberty in \$15,000 bail pending outcome of his appeal for a new trial.

Plan Appeal

According to Cadek's attorneys, William J. Corrigan and Raymond J. Logan, the case will be carried to the state supreme court in another attempt to forestall execution of sentence.

The appellate judges who handed down today's decision were Clyde C. Sherick of Ashland, Charles W. Montgomery of Newark and Simon

Ross of Cincinnati. They were sitting here by assignment. No opinion accompanied their unanimous decision.

Cadek was discharged from the Department last June, three weeks after his conviction.

The inquiry into the captain's affairs was touched off by a probe several months ago into the sale of Crown Hill Burial Park cemetery lots.

Reveal He Bought 335

It was discovered that Cadek had purchased 335 lots for \$33,500 which represented about \$80,000 in pass books of the South Side Savings & Loan association and the Pyramid Savings Co.

County Prosecutor Cullinan found that in 1929, 1930 and 1931 he had deposited \$48,154 in the South Side concern and \$47,566 in the Pyramid company. In addition a \$13,000 account was traced to the Twinsburg Bank Co.

During Cadek's entire employment in the police department which began in September, 1906 he had received less than \$68,000 in salary.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Burroughs
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Forworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinnide
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JWLM
PC

1-576-A

112

Mr. McMahon	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Sundhausen	.....
Mr. Cross	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dewey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Sargent	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Gandy	.....

Appeals Court Upholds Cadek Conviction

The conviction of Police Captain Louis J. Cadek on charges of accepting bribes from bootleggers was unanimously upheld today by an out-of-town court of appeals sitting here by assignment.

Cadek was sentenced to two to 20 years in the Ohio penitentiary by Common Pleas Judge McMahon last May after being found guilty on all four counts contained in an indictment.

The veteran of more than 30 years in the police department has been free on \$15,000 bail pending his appeal.

Specifically he was charged with accepting \$26,000 in bribes during prohibition days from bootleggers who chose to "pay off" rather than go to jail.

The amount of money he is reported to have accumulated in this manner is said, however, to have been at least four times the sum named in the indictment.

The appellate court which upheld his conviction was composed of Judges Clyde C. Sherick of Ashland, Charles W. Montgomery of Newark and Simon Ross of Cincinnati.

Although their action was unanimous, no opinion accompanied the decision.

7-576-A

HHS
SOUTH BEND (Indiana) TRIBUNE
October 29, 1936

**CLEVELAND JURY
INDICTS POLICE**

By Associated Press. 10/29/36

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—The grand jury indicted eight police officers today on charges of soliciting and accepting bribes.

Safety Director Eliot Ness, former federal agent, submitted evidence to the jury Oct. 8 after an undercover investigation of what he said was collusion between the underworld and law enforcement officers during the prohibition era.

This was the latest development in a purge of police ranks by the youthful safety director, involving wholesale transfers of officers, suspensions and dismissals.

The indictments named Capt. Michael J. Harwood, previously under suspension, Deputy Inspector Edward C. Burns, Lieut. John H. Nebe and Thomas J. Brady, Sergt. James Price and Patrolmen Clarence H. Alberts, John W. Shoemaker and Gaylord Stutts.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

1-576-A

ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS

OCT 29 1936

**To Ask Continuation
Of Kidnapping Charges**

Echoes of the Hamm and Bremer kidnapping trials will be heard in federal district court when the term gets under way Tuesday. The government will ask continuation of kidnapping charges against several members of the Karpis-Barker mob, now serving prison sentences for conspiracy to kidnap either William Hamm, Jr., or Edward G. Bremer.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Boughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dewey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schindler	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

per S. W. S.

1-576-A

W

8 Cleveland Policemen Indicted in Bribery Quiz

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—(AP)—The grand jury today indicted eight policemen for soliciting and accepting bribes.

Safety Director Eliot Ness, former Federal agent, submitted evidence to the jury Oct. 8 after an undercover investigation of what he said was collusion between the underworld and law enforcement officers during the prohibition era. The briberies alleged in the indictments all date back to prohibition days.

This was the latest development in a purge of police ranks by the youthful safety director, involving wholesale transfers of officers, suspensions and dismissals.

The indictments named Capt. Michael J. Harwood, previously under suspension; Deputy Inspector Edward C. Burns, Lieuts. John H. Nebe

and Thomas J. Brady, Sergt. James Price, and Patrolmen Clarence H. Alberts, John W. Shoemaker and Gaylord Stotts.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Poughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fairworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy
pg Suran

7-576-A

CLEVELAND NEWS 10/29/36

HARWOOD AND 7 OTHERS INDICTED IN POLICE PURGE

Mr. Nathan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Baughman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Coffey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Dewey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Egan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Foxworth	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Joseph	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Lester	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Quinn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Schilder	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

7-576-A

Grand Jury Reports on Ness Investigation

Eight members of the Cleveland police department were indicted today on charges of graft, collusion and bribery.

Named in the true bills were:

CAPTAIN MICHAEL J. HARWOOD.
DEPUTY INSPECTOR EDWIN C. BUR
LIEUTENANT JOHN H. NEBE.
LIEUTENANT THOMAS J. BRADY.
SERGEANT JAMES PRICE.
PATROLMAN CLARENCE H. ALBERTS.
PATROLMAN JOHN W. SHOEMAKER.
PATROLMAN GAYLORD STOTTS.

All eight, previously suspended by Safety Director Ness, were charged under the bribery statutes. Penalty upon conviction is one to 10 years.

The indictments grow out of Director Ness' three-month private investigation. They were returned to Judge Frank S. Day, presiding in criminal court, by Mrs. Lucia McBride, foreman of the grand jury.

The true bills allege the officers solicited and accepted bribes from bootleggers for protection against arrest during the prohibition era.

The first phase of the Ness investigation, completed by the grand jury yesterday, concerned four East Side precincts in which the nine officers worked before repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

The indictments were voted this morning after County Prosecutor Cullinan had read the bribery statutes to the grand jury and explained their legal connection with a mass of graft evidence.

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Three Months' Investigation

The Ness investigation of East Side precincts went on quietly for three months before the director laid his evidence before the prosecutor and grand jury.

More than 70 witnesses were heard in the three weeks it took the grand jury to complete the first phase of the investigation. During that time sensational evidence was given by bootleggers who could be persuaded to talk.

One woman, a 56-year-old widow and former bootlegger, testified she had paid more than \$10,000 for protection against arrest during the lucrative prohibition period. She named more than 30 police officers.

With almost monotonous regularity other witnesses told of being "shaken down" by police. In many instances the bootleggers testified the protection fee was \$25 a month.

Tell of Tribute in Tickets

Some witnesses testified that, aside from paying the graft money, they were forced to pay as high as \$5 for tickets to police clambakes, benefits and picnics.

The testimony included evidence that most of the officers made it a common practice to get free drinks and, in many instances, bottles of liquor as presents.

Director Ness got his training while working as an undercover investigator for the department of justice. It was largely his work as a "G-man" that started Al Capone, Chicago's most powerful racketeer on the way to prison.

Ness began his campaign to break the alliance between police and racketeers here last June shortly after a raid at the Black Hawk restaurant, bookie joint allegedly owned by Edward Harwood, son of the police captain.

Tapped Phone Wires

The youthful and tireless director ran down thousands of leads in his search for graft evidence. Telephones were tapped, bank accounts of police officers examined and the fourth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth police precincts were carefully sifted.

The day he took the first fruit of his investigation to the county prosecutor's office Ness suspended eight police officers.

(Harwood had previously been suspended.)

The evidence gathered by Ness was said to involve 30 police officers in all. During his investigation the director also ran into evidence that caused him to transfer every member of the E. 185th-Nottingham rd. precinct.

The thunder created by Ness was heard throughout the police department. Some members who had served for many years voluntarily resigned under fire.

Today's indictments apparently are only the beginning of the purge. For the last month the safety director has turned his attention to the West Side precincts, where graft and collusion are said to have been even more rampant during the prohibition era.

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PATROLMAN
GAYLORD STOTTS

PATROLMAN
J. W. SHOEMAKER

CLEVELAND NEWS 10/29/36



DEPUTY INSPECTOR EDWIN BURNS

CLEVELAND NEWS 10/29/36



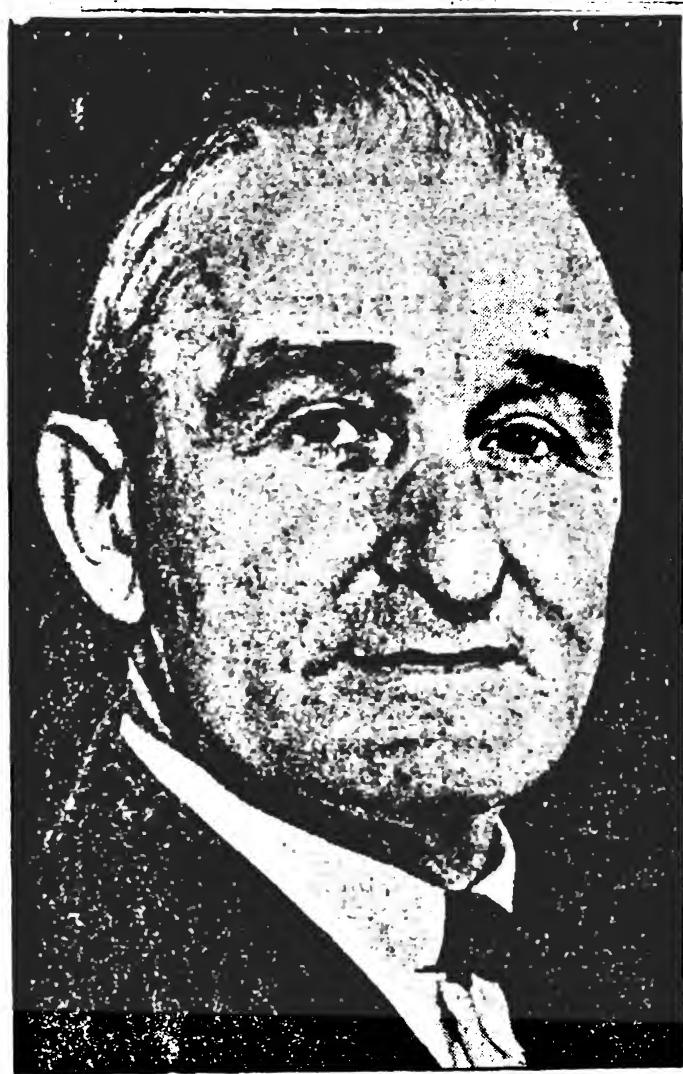
CAPTAIN MICHAEL J. HARWOOD

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LIEUTENANT JOHN W. NEBE

CLEVELAND NEWS 10/29/36



LIEUTENANT THOMAS J. BRADY

\$1,000,000 Graft Laid to Policemen

Cleveland Grand Jury Indicts Eight

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29—(A. P.)—Eight police officers, from deputy inspector to patrolmen, were indicted today by the grand jury as the result of an investigation conducted secretly by Safety Director Eliot Ness.

Ness, a former Federal Alcohol Tax Unit operative, leader of the so-called "untouchables" who cut off the income of Al Capone, Chicago gangster, as he was charged with income tax evasion, described the police-underworld liaison as a "million dollar graft ring."

The indictments alleged that the graft occurred during the prohibition era.

The grand jury received evidence from Ness' investigation Oct. 8 after the safety director had ordered wholesale police transfers, suspensions and dismissals in a purge of the law enforcement department.

Indictments were returned against:

Deputy Inspector Edwin C. Burns, Capt. Michael J. Harwood, Lieuts. John H. Nebe and Thomas J. Brady, Sergt. James Price and Patrolmen Clarence H. Alberts, John W. Shoemaker and Gaylord Stotts.

The true bills alleged that the officers solicited and accepted bribes from bootleggers. Among the 70 witnesses heard by the grand jury were former bootleggers, who claimed to have paid for protection as they operated openly in some districts of the city.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolano	.....
Mr. Boughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Davney	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glevin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schill	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

res S. W. M.

7-576-A

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Felt
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harlan
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Re Sutin

INDICT 8 POLICE IN CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Oct. 30 (AP).—The grand jury returned bribery indictments against eight police officers part of an unprecedented purge of Cleveland's police department launched by Safety Director Eliot Ness, youthful former federal agent.

The jury's investigation was based on evidence gathered secretly by the collegiate appearing safety director and went back into the prohibition era.

The true bills charged that the officers receive tribute from bootleggers for protection to operate openly in their precincts.

7-576-A

CHICAGO DAILY TIMES

10-30-36

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dewey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Bo McNamee ✓
Og Sorkin

Karpis May Appear At Murder Trial

WEST PLAINS (Mo.), Oct. 30.
(AP)—Alvin Karpis, now serving life sentence at the Alcatraz Federal Prison, may be returned here for trial in connection with the slaying of Sheriff C. Roy Kelly, December 19, 1931, authorities said today.

Department of Justice agents last night conferred here with Prosecuting Attorney Floyd Bean and Sheriff J. E. Threlkeld on application to the Attorney General at Washington for Karpis' return for trial.

THE SAN FRANCISCO (CAL.) EXAMINER
OCTOBER 31, 1936

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